The Massillon Independent.

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PEN ENDS CONFLICT

Baron Komura and M. Witte Clasp Hands After Signing Treaty of Peace.

GUNS THUNDER 19-GUN SALUTE

Uncle Sam's Cannon Sing Thunderous Song of Peace as Ink Dries on Indestructible Parchment Which Perpetuates Great Victory of Japanese.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6.—The treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock p. m. in the conference room of the navy general store at the navy yard. The firing of a national salute of 19 guns was the signal which told the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and New Castle that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells in the three towns were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain. For 47 minutes those outside the conference room anxiously awaited the signal. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building and waived his hand to the gunner a few feet away and the opening shot of the salute rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

M. Witte, accompanied by Baron De Rosen and Mr. Plancon, left the hotel for the navy yard at 2:30 p. m. The rain, which had been falling in torrents for half an hour previous to this time, suddenly ceased, and the sun, which had not been visible for three days, shone forth.

Baron Komura, Minister Takahira and Mr. Dennison, the legal adviser of the Japanese envoys, left at 2:48 in an automobile for the navy yard. They were greeted by the guests of the hotel gathered on the veranda to witness their departure. Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York was among the number.

Baron Komura, pointing at the sun, said smilingly: "It is a good omen for peace."

Baron Komura had been preceded by another motor car which carried Mr. Sato and the Japanese secretaries, taking their copy of the peace treaty in a large black leather portfolio.

Witte Signs Treaty First.

Both Russian and Japanese missions on their arrival at the navy yard were received at the entrance of the building by Admiral Mead, while two companies of marines commanded by Major Moses rendered military honors. The copies of the treaty of peace brought to the navy yard had been carefully compared by the secretaries of the two missions in order to avoid the necessity of reading them before the signing, at which personages extraneous to the negotiations assisted. When the secretaries had ascertained the perfect exactness of the two copies of the treaty the plenipotentiaries and the other members of the two missions entered the conference hall, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Peirce, Governor McLane, Admiral Mead and the mayor of Portsmouth.

M. Witte, the chief of the Russian plenipotentiaries, was the first to sign his name to the treaty. After the ceremonies of the signing of the treaty Baron De Rosen delivered a short speech, pointing out the importance of the present event and the influence it will have in the relations between the two countries. He ended by expressing the satisfaction he felt at the good relations which have characterized the work of the plenipotentiaries. Baron Komura replied, paraphrasing Baron De Rosen's speech, and expressed his thanks for the kind words addressed to himself and to the members of his mission.

The entire Russian mission, headed by M. Witte, attended a thanksgiving service celebrated in Christ Episcopal church both by American and Russian clergymen.

Marks an Historical Event.

Reentering the hotel, one of the chief members of the Japanese mission said: "The treaty signed today may be the most important historical feature of the twentieth century."

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty, the emperor, and autocrat of all the Russias, and his majesty, the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1 stipulates for the reestablishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article 2—His majesty, the emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article 3—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situations are absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4.—The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6.—The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouangtchengtse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouangtchengtse.

Half of Sakhalin Ceded.

Article 8—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 9—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

Article 10—This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea.

Article 12—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article 13.—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Must Be Ratified in 50 Days.

Article 14—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French document to be final evidence.

Article 15—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50 days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within 18 months from the signing of the treaty beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway 15 soldiers per kilometer.

Article 2—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

CAUCASUS IN REVOLT.

Tartars and Armenians Are Engaged In Bloody Struggle.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Tiflis says: "The whole of the Southeast Caucasus is now terrorized by Tartars. Refugees are pouring in here from Baku, Elizabethpol and Shusha. Details from Shusha show that several engagements were fought between Tartars and Armenians behind regular positions and that a considerable part of the town was soon in flames. According to an official estimate more than 200 houses were destroyed."

Elizabethpol, Caucasus, Sept. 6.—Sanguinary fighting has taken place between Tartars and Armenians in the village of Khankend.

There is great alarm here. All the Armenian shops are closed and troops are patrolling the streets day and night.

Kutais, Caucasus, Sept. 6.—A conflict between nobles and peasants took place in the village of Grandlet. Eleven were killed or wounded.

Baku, Sept. 6.—Troops under the direction of the governor are acting with the utmost vigor, but they have not succeeded in restoring order, although there is rather less firing. Armed rioters attacked the oil works in the suburb of Balakhan and after a hot fight set fire to them. Tartar bands are scouring the country, murdering and pillaging.

The country is in a state of wild panic and houses and farms are being abandoned. The famine in many parts of the country renders the situation more terrible.

PALMER IS REMOVED

President Demands Resignation of Head of Government Printing Office.

WANTS GOOD MAN FOR PLACE

Keep Commission Reports on Conditions in Big Printery to the Chief Executive, Who Takes Summary Action—Subordinates Win Victory.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Public Printer F. W. Palmer practically has been ousted from office It was learned authoritatively that President Roosevelt had demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation, to take effect on the 15th inst.

The demand of the president for Mr. Palmer's resignation was due primarily to the latter's action in trying to force Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of printing, and L. C. Hay, a foreman of division, out of the government printing office. Mr. Palmer asked for the resignations of Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been insubordinate. The public printer formulated a series of charges against the two men. These charges, it is shown, were forwarded to Oyster Bay. As soon as President Roosevelt learned of the situation that had developed he directed Public Printer Palmer to forward to him his resignation, to take effect in two weeks.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Palmer would not be reappointed to his present office. For several months before President Roosevelt left Washington for Oyster Bay he was casting about for a suitable man for the position of public printer.

The investigation made by the Keep commission into the letting of a contract for 72 Lanston typesetting machines for use in the government printing office disclosed a serious condition of affairs in the management of the office. Prominent men in the office force were divided into cliques. These cliques were so detrimental to the interests of the government that the standard of efficiency in the establishment was reduced materially.

The evidence adduced by the commission in the course of its inquiry created much bitter feeling among the men holding high positions in the office. One of the direct results of this feeling was the demand made by Public Printer Palmer for the resignations of Ricketts and Hay. As the Keep commission inquiry, so far as known, developed nothing to the disadvantage of Ricketts or Hay, the president acted promptly in taking the whole matter out of Palmer's hands and placing it in the hands of the Keep commission for such further investigation as might be necessary. Coupled with the action of the president was the demand on Mr. Palmer for his resignation.

With the incoming of Mr. Palmer's successor—and there is ample authority for the statement that he has not been selected—it is expected a thorough reorganization of the working force of the government printing office will take place. Among the men mentioned in connection with the office are Oscar J. Ricketts whom the public printer sought to remove; H. T. Brian, chief clerk of the office; William S. Rossiter, chief clerk of the census bureau, and John Leech, public printer in the Philippines. The office pays a salary of $4,500 a year. The annual disbursements for the government printing office aggregate about $7,000,000.

STEAMER IOSCO LOST.

Returns from Great Gale on Lake Superior Grow Hourly.

Pequaming, Mich., Sept. 6.—The steamer Iosco of Cleveland, which had the unfortunate schooner Olive Jeanette in tow during the destructive storm last Sunday, will probably be added to the gradually growing list of ships which foundered on Lake Superior during the great gale. The Iosco was commanded by Captain Nelson Gonyaw and carried a crew of 19 men.

It is certain that the Olive Jeanette is lost. The lighthouse keeper on Huron island saw the b[illegible] schooner go down four miles north of the light about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. No steamer was in sight at that time, and as three days have now elapsed since the Olive Jeannette foundered the owners of the Iosco have given up hope that the steamer lived through the tremendous storm. The loss of the crew of the Iosco would bring the total of those who lost their lives in the storm to 39, a number which may be increased, as a number of boats known to have been out in the gale have not yet reported.

Alfonso to Marry Princess Engenie.

Paris, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Eclair maintains that despite denials it is probable that King Alfonso will marry Princess Eugenie of Battenberg, niece of King Edward.

Cochrane Denies Challenge Story.

London, Sept. 6.—Sir Ernest Cochrane of Dublin denies that he has any intention of challenging for the America's cup as reported.

AT COURT OF THE KAISER.

American Congressmen Bask in Sunshine of Wilhelm's Presence.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Emperor William, upon Ambassador Tower's request, received Congressmen Littlefield of Maine, Bartholdt of Missouri, Waldo of New York, McNary of Massachusetts, Norris of Nebraska and Barchfeld of Pennsylvania. The emperor sent court carriages for them and they were assigned to positions next to the imperial suite at the autumn review of the Potsdam and Berlin garrisons at Tempelhof field. Secretary Dodge of the American embassy and a representative of the foreign office accompanied them.

At the emperor's suggestion Mrs. Waldo, Mrs. Bartholdt, Mrs. McNary and Mrs. Barchfeld were in carriages next to their husbands, but not in court equipages. The congressmen were driven after the parade in the streets lined by crowds to the palace. The emperor marched over the same route at the head of a regiment. When the emperor entered the hall where the party awaited him he spoke to Mr. Dodge and said: "Introduce me to these gentlemen."

His majesty talked to each member of the party and to the congressmen collectively. To Mr. Barchfeld, who is about six feet six inches in height, he said:

"If you were a German I would have you in my guards."

A variety of subjects were touched upon during the audience and the emperor earnestly complimented his visitors on President Roosevelt's peace work, referring to it much as he did to Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan. Some one spoke of traveling in Germany and said he thought the German railroads shook more than the American.

"Perhaps so," said the emperor, "that is because we cannot afford to have the ties so close together." The audience lasted about 20 minutes.

Long Deadlock Broken.

Newark, O., Sept. 6.—The deadlock over the nomination of a candidate for Republican state senator that has been on since July 18 in the fifteenth sixteenth Ohio district has been broken by the nomination of Prof. W. L. Atwell, a public school teacher of Johnstown, Licking county. A total of 1,372 ballots had been taken.

Typhoid Epidemic at Nanticoke.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in the town of Nanticoke, near here. Over 100 cases have been reported and so far two deaths have resulted. The opening of public schools has been deferred and public funerals have been prohibited.

MARSHALL FIELD WEDS.

Chicago Millionaire Merchant Married to Mrs. Arthur Caton.

London, Sept. 6.—Marshall Field of Chicago and Mrs. Arthur Caton were married at noon at St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Canon Herbert Hensley-Henson of St. Paul's cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum of St. Margaret's, performed the ceremony.

The church was closed to the general public and only a small congregation composed of immediate relatives of the couple and Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the staff of the American embassy witnessed the ceremony. The groom, who was supported by his son, Marshall Field, Jr., arrived at the church promptly at noon and was followed immediately by the bride. She was accompanied by Augustus Eddy and wore a very handsome costume of grey chiffon trimmed with point lace and a large picture hat.

Wilkesbarre Brewery Collapses.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—A serious accident occurred here at a new brewery being erected for the Luzerne County Brewing company on Pennsylvania avenue. The third floor wall collapsed and buried seven workmen, of whom three or four are thought to be fatally injured.

50,000 NAMES OMITTED.

Philadelphia Asessors Purge Their Lists of Illegal Voters.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Under unusual conditions the assessors of the 1,101 election precincts in this city began the extra assessment for the purpose of making corrections in the lists made up last May. Under instructions from Director Potter of the department of public safety, who acted upon the authority of Mayor Weaver, a policeman was stationed at each polling place to guard against possible fraud in the revision of the assessors' lists of voters.

The policemen were aided in this work by representatives of the Democratic party and of the City party, a reform organization opposed to the methods of the regular Republicans. It is estimated by the police that nearly 70,000 names were stricken from the lists.

Hezekiah Butterworth Dead.

Warren, R. I., Sept. 6.—Hezekiah Butterworth, author and historian, is dead here of diabetes. He was 75 years of age. Mr. Butterworth was born here in 1829. For nearly 50 years he had been a writer of stories for young folk. For 25 years previous to 1894 when he retired, he was assistant editor of the Youth's Companion.

WHITE IS UNHORSED

Pennsylvania Veteran Injured While Riding in Parade at Denver.

MOUNT SHIES AND THROWS HIM

Parade of Ex-Union Prisoners of War Furnishes First Spectacular Feature of the Grand Army Encampment. Officers Are Chosen.

Denver, Sept. 6.—A parade of naval veterans, accompanied by regular troops from Fort Logan and local military organizations, was the first spectacular feature of the 39th encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The weather was cool and all conditions were favorable for marching. Veterans of Shiloh made the day memorable by organizing a national society. The features of the day's festivities were cowboy exhibitions, Indian dances and band concerts.

During the parade General Harry White of Indiana, Pa., historian of the National Association of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War, was thrown from his horse, which reared at the approach of an aide to the marshal of the parade. He fell heavily to the pavement but insisted on being allowed to continue in the parade. There was a cut on his left leg but he was not seriously hurt.

Ex-Prisoners Elect Officers.

Several thousand persons participated in the parade, which continued for nearly two hours. Next to the veterans' organization, the ladies' band from Perrins, Kan., and the uniformed band and military companies made up of boys from the state industrial school at Golden, Col., received the greatest ovation. The Mexican war veterans, four in number, who rode in carriages, and the Union survivors of southern prisons were cheered to the echo, and old soldiers who were viewing the parade from the sidewalk ran out all along the line to shake the hands of the veterans of [illegible].

The National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War held its annual session and elected the following officers: National commander, Colonel J. D. Walker, Pittsburg; national senior vice commander, John Kissane; national junior vice commander, John T. Parker, Lynn, Mass.; national chaplain, Rev. John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Ia.; national historian, General Harry White, Indiana, Pa.; adjutant general and quartermaster general, W. C. McKelvy, Pittsburg. The three members of the executive committee whose terms of office had expired were re-elected.

Dalzell Pension Bill Indorsed.

The association indorsed the Dalzell pension bill, which provides for a service pension for ex-Union prisoners of $2 per day for the time of imprisonment and $12 a month during life and the same amount to widows during widowhood. The association held a campfire at the Tabernacle last night.

The survivors of the battle of Shiloh met and organized a national association. Major S. K. Hooper of Denver was elected president and S. N. French of Denver adjutant general.

A campfire was held at Broadway park, at which Governor McDonald and Mayor Spear welcomed the Grand Army men to this city. Commander-in-Chief King was present and delivered a brief response. A reception to Commander-in-Chief King was given at the headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps previous to the campfire.

TO CONTROL REGENERATION

Professor in Botany Discovers Important Secret of Nature.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 6.—That the process of regeneration may be controlled in plant life is the discovery made by William Albert Setchell, head of the botany department of the University of California. The results of Prof. Setchell's experiments have been published in a bulletin. The experiments from which so much of value to science will come were made on a seaweed known as kelp. By controlling the direction of the flow of the nutrition in the plant, Dr. Setchell made buds grow where they had not grown before, and made the buds at the end of the plant, which had been the strongest under normal conditions, dwindle away.

This is the first investigation along this line in the field of botany and the results thus far obtained are of such widespread importance as to throw a new light on the regenerative process altogether. Prof. Setchell believes that the problem of polarization may be solved by experiments on the same line that his recent experiments has opened up.

Three Killed in Colorado Wreck.

Denver, Sept. 6.—Three persons were killed and seven or eight injured at Brush, Col., 88 miles east of Denver, in a collision between a passenger and a freight train.

Beef Packer Buys Harvard House.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Edward Morris, the packer, has purchased the historic Harvard homestead at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

ARE UNITED IN DEATH.

Engaged Couple Killed in Auto Accident Near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—While en route from Atlantic City to Philadelphia in an automobile Neill Wolfe, secretary and treasurer of an automobile company of this city, and Miss Hamill, daughter of a wealthy Germantown shoddy manufacturer, were thrown from an automobile on a bridge over the West Jersey and Seashore railroad near Atco, N. J., and hurled 30 feet to the tracks below. Miss Hamill was almost instantly killed and Mr. Wolfe died soon afterward.

The accident was due to defective steering gear. It occurred at Hayes bridge, a short distance east of Atco. The approach to the bridge is curved, very steep and heavy with sand. As the machine was ploughing its way through the sand Plummer discovered that the steering gear was out of order. When the car reached the smooth boards of the bridge it plunged forward and swerved toward the railings. Miss Hamill rose to her feet and Mr. Wolfe jumped up and attempted to prevent her from falling. Both were hurled over the railing to the tracks below.

Mr. Wolfe and Miss Hamill were to have been married in December. She was spending the summer with her parents at the seashore and Mr. Wolfe had been visiting the family.

DYNAMITERS CONFESS.

Ohio Farmers Implicated in Attempt to Destroy Reservoir.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 6.—Riley Colton and Barker Wright, the two reservoir dynamiters who were the tools for others, have made a confession to the prosecuting attorney and the officers now have the same in writing. The story goes that Colton says that he was hired by one of the wealthy farmers under arrest, who came to him last spring, about a year after the first attempt, and repeatedly offered him $150 to blow up the gates, and he finally accepted. This farmer represented a number of farmers who assembled at Montezuma and there laid the plot. He says the dynamite was stolen from the Henry Hans stone quarry, six miles south of Montezuma.

The prisoners in their confession mentioned the names of a dozen farmers who were in the plot and in this way the officers located the parties who were arrested. Prior to the preliminary hearing Fred Bohrns and C. J. Haesecker, two farmers arrested, were dismissed for lack of evidence. Isaac Sheeley, John Sheeley and Lee Sheeley waived examination and their bond of 5,000 each was continued. They were bound over to the grand jury.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pc.	Club	W.	L.	Pc.
New York	87	34	.717	Cincinnati	62	63	.496
Pittsburg	85	44	.659	St. Louis	50	79	.388
Chicago	[illegible]	54	[illegible]	Boston	41	83	.331
Phila	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brooklyn	38	82	.317

Tuesday—Pittsburg 6, Chicago 4; Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 3; St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 12; St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2; New York-Boston—Not scheduled.

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pc.	Club	W.	L.	Pc.
Phila	71	45	[illegible]	Boston	58	56	.508
Chicago	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Detroit	59	61	.492
Cleveland	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	47	68	.409
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis	44	74	.373

Tuesday—Detroit 6, Chicago 5; Detroit 3, Chicago 2, Cleveland 0, St. Louis 6, Washington 1, New York 6; Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Free movement of new wheat in the northwest was largely responsible for an easier tone today in the wheat market here. At the close the December option was off ⅜@½c. Corn is down ⅜@½c. Oats are practically unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat Dec., 81⅞; corn, Dec., 43⅛@43¼; oats, Dec., 26⅜.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—SEPT. 5.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 61½@62; high mixed, 60½@61; yellow ear, 67½@68½.

Oats—No 2 white, 29½@30; No. 3, 28¾@29¼.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12.75@13; No. 2, $11.50@12, No 1 clover, $10.50@11; No. 1 mixed, $10.50@11.

Eggs—Selected, 21@22.

Butter—Prints, 23½@24; tubs, 23@23½; dairy, 11½@15½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¾@11; Ohio cream, 10½@11; limburger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.60@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.35@3.90; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.90@4.50; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.65@4.15; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.10@3.65; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; veals, fair to good, $5.50@7; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.20@6.30; medium weights, $6.25@6.30; best heavy yorkers, $6.25@6.30; good light yorkers, $6.10@6.20; pigs, good to prime, $5.60@5.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.25@5.50; good to choice mixed, $4.75@5.00; fair to good mixed, $4@4.50 culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $4.50@4.75.

HOW PEACE WAS MADE

Story of President Roosevelt's Gallant Efforts to End Bloodshed Between Two Great Nations.

What Led Him to Take the First Step. His Efforts to Interest Takahira and Cassini—Issues Invitation to Belligerents to Meet and Come to an Understanding.

His Intervention In the Dark Days of the Conference Appeals to Czar and Mikado Dogged Persistence In Face of Obstacles Calls In the Financiers—Gloom Changed to Sunshine.

President Roosevelt's victory in behalf of [illegible] interest, says the New York Tribune, than [illegible] terms and [illegible] Asia [illegible] the world around [illegible] with [illegible] kind [illegible] that [illegible] never [illegible] his [illegible] "square deal."

The old world nations, which held back at first [illegible] to the possibility of his frankly hoped succeeding when he urged the czar of all the Russias and the emperor of Nippon to open direct negotiations, have now hastened to recognize and acclaim him as the first statesman of to-day and to give to the United States the title of chief promoter and safeguarder of international stability and "a fair chance" the whole world over.

At the end of last May when the two enormous armies in Manchuria had been facing each other for months without striking a blow and promptly upon the annihilation of Rojestvensky's fleet, President Roosevelt determined that the world should no longer endure the shameful, useless slaughter and that Russia ought to be brought to realize the hopelessness of resistance in the face of her unbroken chain of defeats. Conversations with Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, who was frequently a social visitor at the White House, convinced the president that, while Japan would forego further punishment to Russia, her terms would be extremely hard, but so just that she was not afraid to discuss them before the world and let her place among civilized nations be judged by a frank discussion of her demands and those of the czar.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, was finally called to the White House on Friday, June 2, and urged to represent to his master the president's earnest hope for peace. There were numerous conferences in diplomatic circles in every capital on the globe during the next three or four days. Excitement was at the highest pitch, but everywhere except in Washington the prospect was regarded with excessive pessimism. Here the British and French and Italian ambassadors were called on to induce their governments to use every pacific influence on the czar.

At last, one week later, President Roosevelt thrilled civilization by delivering through American diplomatic channels at St. Petersburg and Tokyo the following memorable message, which he simultaneously sent to all rulers and gave to the world through the newspapers:

"The president feels that the time has come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations. The president accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The president suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents—in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates, without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace.

"The president earnestly asks that the Russian (Japanese) government do now agree to such meeting, and is asking the Japanese (Russian) government likewise to agree. While the president does not feel that any intermediary should be called in, in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the president will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

The day following the reception of the note at Tokyo the authoritative declaration was made that hostilities had been tacitly suspended pending a meeting of plenipotentiaries in the United States to agree on terms of permanent peace. Nevertheless the prevailing belief almost everywhere abroad was that peace would not ensue.

This was only partially dispelled a week later when, on June 16, Minister Takahira published the text of Japan's compliance with the president's wishes as follows:

"The imperial government have given to the suggestion of the president of the United States, embodied in the note handed to the minister of foreign affairs by the United States minister on June 9, very serious consideration, to which, because of its source and its import, it is justly entitled. Desiring, in the interest of the world as well as in the interest of Japan, the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability, the imperial government will, in response to the suggestion of the president, appoint plenipotentiaries of Japan to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found to be mutually agreeable and convenient for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent powers."

[illegible]

Some [illegible] Japan agreed on July 10 to meet in the first ten days of August, Washington having been selected as the meeting place after Japan had refused to go to Paris and Russia had declined to consider Chefoo. However, on July 10 the president determined that Washington was not only unseasonable, but that the plenipotentiaries could not be insured there the privacy which was so essential, so he fixed on the naval stores building in the Portsmouth navy yard as the best place for the sessions.

Then Theodore Roosevelt, the man, went off to hunt wolves and bears for six weeks in the west, while the world went on discussing the prospects of enduring peace, the personnel of the plenipotentiaries, and even the probable terms. To the majority of intelligent thinkers the outlook was regarded with optimism, but as the date of meeting approached the Russian press, inspired by the bureaucracy, became more warlike, and the old Russian game of diplomatic bluff was on and began to have its effect.

Japan's probable terms began to percolate through the newspapers, every new disclosure being followed by hoarse hoots from the grand dukes at St. Petersburg, and when the president presented to each other Baron Komura and M. Witte on the Mayflower at Oyster Bay on Saturday, Aug. 5, despondent indeed were those who temporarily lost sight of the fact that Japan and Russia had, two months earlier, made up their minds finally to peace on any honorable terms.

On Aug. 15, after Russia had promptly agreed to eight of Japan's demands and refused to grant the other four, a deadlock ensued. Russia had complied with every demand Japan had made before the war and with others closely related to the causes of the conflict, but absolutely refused to pay one kopeck of indemnity or to part with an inch of territory that did not already belong to China. This refusal related particularly to Sakhalin island.

Then the president dismayed the old time diplomatists again by ignoring precedent in the stress of a great crisis, and on Aug. 18 summoned Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador and plenipotentiary, to Oyster Bay, and, according to the popular understanding, urged him to pay if necessary. This was followed promptly by a similar message through Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg warning the czar of the incalculable cost in blood and money of further prolongation of war, a war which, if resumed, must be fought to a finish, with untold damage and horror not only to the belligerents, but to civilization and mankind everywhere.

Identically and simultaneously, it is the general belief, Japan was appealed to, and as a result of that splendid act of the president came his triumph when peace was assured.

Rifles to Stop Automobiles.

Farmers in the vicinity of San Martos pass, in California, have formed a rifle brigade with the object in view of enforcing the county ordinance against automobilists using the road through the pass, says the San Francisco Argonaut. The road is narrow and steep, and automobiles out for record runs have caused teams to run away, with serious results. The authorities have been unable to make arrests of automobilists because of the isolated location of the pass, so the farmers have taken things into their own hands. It is said that several members of the rifle brigade have been in San Francisco studying automobiles in order to discover how they can cripple the machine with rifle bullets without injuring the occupants.

THE PENRHYN DIVERS

FEATS OF THESE RECKLESS PACIFIC OCEAN ISLANDERS.

They Are About the Most Daring of All Underwater Workers—Paralysis, Sharks and Sting Ray Are Among the Dangers They Brave.

Three native divers famous for their deep water feats came out in a pearling sloop with us one afternoon and gave a fine exhibition, says a writer in the London Graphic. The bed over which we halted was about ninety feet under the surface. Our three divers, stripped to a "pareu" apiece, and then, squatting down on the gunwale of the boat, with their hands hanging over their knees, appeared to meditate. They were "taking their wind," the white steersman informed me.

After about five minutes of perfect stillness they suddenly got up and dived off the thwart. The rest of us fidgeted up and down the tiny deck, talked, speculated and passed away the time for what seemed an extraordinarily long period. No one, unfortunately, had brought a watch, but the traders and schooner captains all agree in saying that the Penrhyn diver can stay under water for full three minutes. At last, one after another, the dark heads popped up again, and the divers, each carrying a shell or two, swam back to the boat, got on board and presented their catch to me with the ease, grace and high bred courtesy that are the birthright of all Pacific islanders.

As a general rule, the divers carry baskets and fill them before coming up. Each man opens his own catch at once and hunts through the shells for pearls. Usually he does not find any. Now and then he gets a small gray pearl or a common white one or a big, irregular "baroque" pearl of the "new [illegible]" variety, and once in a month of Sundays he is rewarded by a large, [illegible] for which he will probably get [illegible]

[illegible] are sometimes used [illegible] in such an irregular and [illegible] manner that they are really more dangerous than the ordinary naked. The suit is nothing but a helmet and jumper. No boots are worn, no clothing whatever on the legs, and there are no weights to preserve the diver's balance. It sometimes happens, though wonderfully seldom, that the diver trips, falls and turns upside down, the heavy helmet keeping him head downward until the air all rushes out under the jumper, and he is miserably suffocated. The air pump above is often carelessly worked, in any case, and there is no recognized system of signals except the jerks that mean "Pull up."

"They're the most reckless devils on the face of the earth," said a local trader. "Once let a man strike a good bed of shell, and he won't leave it. He'll stick down there all day, grabbing away in twenty fathoms or more till he feels paralysis coming on"—

"Paralysis?"

"Yes—they get it, lots of 'em. If you was to go down in twenty fathoms—they can do five and twenty, but anything over is touch and go—and stay 'alf the day, you'd come up 'owling like anything and not able to move. That's the way it catches them, and then they must get some one to come and rub them with sea water all night long, and maybe they dies, and maybe they're all right by morning. So then down they goes again, just the same as ever. Sometimes a man'll be pulled up dead at the end of the day. How does that happen? Well, I allow it's because he's been working at a big depth all day and feels all right, and then, do you see, he'll find something a bit extra below of him, in a holler like, and down he'll go after it, and the extra fathom or two does the trick.

"Sharks? Well, I've seen you popping at them from the deck of the Duchess, so you know as well as I do how many there are. Didn't 'it them even when the fin was up? That's because you 'aven't greased your bullet, I suppose. You want to, if the water isn't to turn it aside. But about the divers? Oh, they don't mind sharks, none of them, when they've got the dress on. Sharks is easy scared. You've only got to pull up your jumpers a bit, and the air bubbles out and frightens them to fits. If you meet a big sting ray it'll run its spine into you and spoil the dress, so's the water comes in, and maybe it'll stick the diver too. And the big devilfish is nasty. He'll hold you down on a rock, but you can use your knife on him. The kara mauaa is the worst. The divers don't like him. He's not as big as a shark, but he's downright wicked, and he's a mouth on him as big as 'alf his body. If an onoo comes along 'e'll bite an arm or leg off the man anyway and eat 'im outright if 'e's big enough to do it. Swordfish? Well, they don't often come into the lagoon; it's the fishing canoes outside they'll go for. Yes, they'll run a canoe and a man through at a blow easy enough, but they don't often do it.

"About the diving? Well, I think the naked diving is very near as safe as the machine, taking all things. Worst of it is, if a kara mauaa or an onoo comes along, the diver can't wait his time till it goes. No, he doesn't stab it—not inside the lagoon because there's too many of them there, and the blood would bring a whole pack about. He gets under a ledge of rock and hopes it'll go away before his wind gives out. If he don't, he gets eat."

Cheerfulness.

Our business in this world is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Oppression is more easily borne than insult.—Junius.

THE LOOK OF A CHILD.

Its Pleading Power Was Too Great to Be Resisted.

"The look of a little child is sometimes a wonderful thing," said the man who had risen high on the ladder of success. "I remember that the greatest lesson I have ever learned in my life was pointed out to me by my daughter, who was only five years old at that time. That was fifteen years ago, when I had just attained some measure of distinction in the business world, and I felt that I could afford to rest on my oars awhile. I had never been a drinking man, but frequent conferences at hotel lobbies and after theater talks with my associates began to tell on me and I am ashamed to confess that I came home many a night slightly the worse for wear and 'booze.' The habit of imbibing grew on me, in spite of tearful entreaties from my wife, until I took a bottle of whisky home one afternoon. After dinner I made for that bottle, which I had left in my study, poured out a glass and raised it to my lips, when I caught a reflection in the polished woodwork of the wall. I turned quickly, and there was my little daughter standing in the doorway looking at me. I could never describe the expression on her face. If one might say it of a child, it was a commingling of reproach, pity and disgust. Probably she had overheard conversations between her mother and myself—perhaps the mother had instilled that feeling—perhaps it was instinct. I have not taken another drink from that day to this."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What a Diplomat Is.

The London Pall Mall Gazette discusses the word "diplomatist," interpreting it as "one with a double duty and a double responsibility"—to his own country and the country that receives him. The evolution of "diplomatist" from the Greek verb for "to double" is very curious. "Diploma," a doubling, was specialized as a folded paper and particularly in Roman times an official passport or license. Thus "diplomatic science" down to the end of the eighteenth century meant the science of manuscripts and documents, which explains a modern writer's strange remark that "there is not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel." Dr. Murray's Dictionary assigns the translation to the modern meaning to Leibnitz's "Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus" (documentary code of international law) and the title of a similar French work. "Diplomatic" came to be considered as meaning "international documentary," and then the "documentary" dropped out.

Unchanging Circus Rings.

"Circuses," said the old ring master, "have developed, evolved and changed. From the one ring of the past they have grown to three rings, plus an elevated stage, and there are many other improvements. But in one particular there has been no change since time began, and that is in the dimensions of the ring. A circus ring is always the same size—forty-two feet nine inches in diameter. Go where you will, you will never find a circus ring with different dimensions from that.

A bareback rider can ride best in a ring of this size. All riders train in such a ring and all horses are trained in such a ring. There would be trouble for horses and men if the size of the ring should be changed. It would be like changing the size of the baseball diamond, only worse."—Minneapolis Journal.

A Street Scene, Bombay.

A man clad only in a yellow scarf and turban opens a mouth stained with the vivid vermilion of betel juice to show that the mango seed just swallowed has already become a small tree with green leaves pushing toward the light. A woman appears next upon the scene, bringing a crying baby in a closed hamper of bamboo. A dozen swords are instantly thrust through the interstices amid the ear piercing yells of the supposed victim, but as soon as the formidable blades are withdrawn the nine lived infant tumbles out of the basket and salaams to the assembled audience, holding out her tiny brown hand for the well deserved backsheesh.

As the fun waxes fast and furious sundry quarrels and recriminations between the rival magicians attract the intervention of the native police, who, "dressed in a little brief authority," symbolized by red turban and blue tunic, soon disperse the performers, bag and baggage, hastening the enforced departure with unlimited kicks and thumps, submissively received.

The Difference.

Mrs. Shopleigh—What! Pay $14.99 for a hat like that? Why, it's outrageous! Salesman—But you forget, madam, it has been especially reduced from $15. Mrs. S.—Oh, in that case I'll take it. You see, I didn't know it had been reduced.—Washington Life.

Be Sunny.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people. The old are hungrier for love than for bread.—Woman's Life.

Good Idea.

"The ancient Chaldeans," observed the professor, "used to write their letters on bricks."

"And a good idea too," chimed in practical Mr. Graball. "Then when a girl sent a fellow's letters back to him he could use 'em to build a stable or something."

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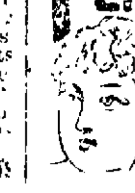

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Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

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Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.
The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.
Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.
He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.
Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.
Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.
By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late. Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.
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Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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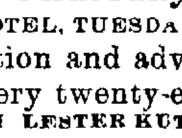

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FARM · ORCHARD AND — GARDEN
BY
J.S.TRIGG
REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

One may coax a hen to lay in the winter, but she simply won't lay when she is molting.

It is possible to benefit the state of Minnesota as much by drainage as the state of Nevada by irrigation. Both plans of reclamation are at work and accomplishing wonderful results.

The mounted head of an old fashioned long horned Texan steer will inside of ten years be almost as difficult to obtain as the head of a buffalo bull. The white faces and the doddies are driving the Texas steer out of existence.

A difference in time of the cutting of the first crop of clover will make all the difference in the world as to the yield of the second crop. If the cutting of the first crop is delayed until nearly all the heads are brown the second crop will not be worth much.

We passed a hay field recently where the crop had been put into the stack with a "go devil," and, to state it mildly, there was not less than a quarter of a ton of hay to the acre left scattered all over the field. This might have done when hay was only worth $2 a ton and land $10 per acre, but it looks all out of place on $100 land.

The importance of gathering the seed corn from the field before it is struck by the frost is so great that our readers will excuse us if we refer to it often as the surest method of securing good seed corn and so a good stand of corn next year. Gather the corn the first part of October, hang in a well ventilated place for it to dry out and then store for the winter. Seed corn so saved will hardly need testing next year.

We have all noticed the somewhat ludicrous thing of the old bird trying to take care of and feed its young bird, which was as well feathered and as well matured as the old bird itself. While this is of course permissible with birds, we do not believe in its application to man, and we always feel sorry for the father, and still more for the son, where this practice is put in operation. After a young man is twenty-one years of age the sooner he is turned loose to shift for himself the better for both.

We are asked whether the late cultivation of corn—for instance, the plowing of it after the corn has tasseled out—has a tendency to hinder the maturing of the crop. This depends. If such late cultivation was what it should be—viz, a purely surface cultivation, making a dust mulch for the crop—it would not be, but, on the contrary, would be beneficial in a dry time in preventing the corn from firing. But if such cultivation was in the nature of deep plowing, which involved the cutting of more or less of the base roots of the corn, it would have the tendency to delay the maturing of the crop and would in no way be beneficial to it.

Is it best to cut the second crop of clover for hay, let it ripen and cut it later for seed, pasture it off or plow it under? That depends. Cut as hay it is not of great value, though it makes a very appetizing ration for the milk cows in winter. Whether it will pay to cut it for seed depends upon how well the crop is fertilized. Some years the fertilization is very imperfect and the crop is not worth fussing with for the seed. Whether it will pay or not may be determined by taking a few heads just as they begin to turn brown and dissect them, which will show easily what sort of a seed crop may be looked for. As between feeding off in the fall and plowing under we should much prefer the latter, as this process returns to the soil a valuable fertilizer. If plowed it should be done just as about half the heads are turned brown.

Under the new system of caring for the earth roads by dragging them after every heavy rain the best results will be secured by the township trustees letting the work out by contract in the spring at so much per mile, the contract to include the treatment of all the roads in the township. While much good work in this line will be secured by the gratuitous work of public spirited farmers, it will still not be uniform, and, further, when a man has paid his road tax he should not be expected to donate further work for road improvement as a regular thing. The cost to let such contracts and cover all the roads in a township is really a very small item, there being on an average about seventy-six miles of highway in each civil township, and experience has shown that such roads may be cared for in this manner and kept in almost perfect condition during the period when there is no frost in the ground for a sum not to exceed $3 per mile. The sum received from poll taxes in each township will just about cover this item, leaving all the rest of the road tax to be used for other purposes.

A [illegible] farmer made a record of [illegible], three rabbits and six snakes [illegible] in one day's mowing in his clover field.

The diameter of a stalk of corn determines the size of the ear which it will produce rather than its height. Mere nubbins of ears are common on stalks fourteen feet high in the southern states.

A vine, such as a grapevine, a creeper or wistaria, may be allowed to grow up and around the trunk of a shade tree on the lawn, often with quite a pretty effect, but it must never be allowed to reach the branches of the tree, for if it once gets into the top of the tree it is sure death to it.

The skunk is a pest of our present agricultural development. There are a hundred of these beasts now where there were five when the country was first settled. We know of a case where over 100 of them were killed on a single farm in the prairie section of the west last season. They are one of the greatest pests which the poultry raiser has to contend with and work a fearful destruction among all our game and ground birds by destroying their nests.

There will be this year, as every year, hundreds of thousands of acres of small grain allowed to stand in the shock in the fields to blacken, sprout and bleach waiting for the thrashing machine to come to thrash from the shock. If a man is any number lower than six on a thrashing circuit he is almost sure to have trouble in store for him. The losses from this source are enormous. The plan works all right in the rainless regions of the far west, but is wasteful in the largest degree in the central states.

Buried in shade—that's what ails so many homes, and all brought about through the forgetfulness of the man who planted the trees that trees will grow and grow fast, and but few have the courage to take the ax and cut down the trees which they have planted. Thus the sun is shut out from access to the house, the shingles become covered with a green moss and everything invites ill health. There is a close relation between wrongly planted trees, patent medicines, doctors and undertakers. Man never does well in the shade until he is dead.

Considering the great value of the silo to all stock and dairy men it is remarkable how slow men who would be greatly benefited by it are to take it up. The silo is just as much a natural ally of the corn crop as cows are of the blue grass pasture. The silo can be built for what men paid for a reaper twenty-five years ago. It means where used succulent and nutritious food all winter long for all the stock; it means increased milk receipts and consequent profits; it means an economic use of what would otherwise be a lot of wasted forage and a good many loads of hay for sale which without it would be consumed on the farm.

The American people are studying more closely than ever before the economic value of a piece of land as related to furnishing a part of the living for the family. They realize that what looks like a good salary for the municipal resident is largely used up in the purchase of everyday necessaries—fruits, vegetables, poultry and poultry products, milk, butter, cream, etc.—all of which and some to spare may be obtained from a very small tract of land. The interurban roads are doing much to solve this problem, permitting a city resident to keep up his work in the town while he may at the same time have all the advantages of a country home. The many good things which may be associated with even one acre of land are only just becoming to be understood.

A young man, a friend of ours, who has dutifully and faithfully worked for his father until he has become of age, writes us as follows: "I am twenty-one years of age. I have worked on the farm with my father and have a little property to the value of about $1,000. I have had a limited education, only such as I could pick up at the district school and from such books and newspapers as we had in the home. Two propositions appear open to me. One is to get married and settle down on the farm. The other is to take what money I have and spend it to acquire a larger education, with the hope of filling a larger sphere in life. Which is the better for me to do?" Knowing our friend as we do and believing him to be a proper subject, we unhesitatingly advise him to devote the next four years of his life to acquiring a good modern education. It is time enough to get married when one is twenty-five. Inasmuch as he is fond of farming and has had an excellent practical training at home in this line, we would suggest that he take a full agricultural course at one of our best state agricultural colleges. At the end of that time, even if his money be gone and he still wishes to go on the farm, he would be so much better equipped to carry on his business intelligently and successfully that he would consider the money well spent. It is today with the young man as with one who climbs a mountain side. As one climbs up step by step, ever enlarging and widening views are seen, and the more one sees the more one wants to see, until ambition leads one to be unsatisfied until the top of the mountain is reached. A little education begets a desire for more, and a young man once started along this line is absolutely assured of securing a larger and more desirable position in life. In a word, we would say to the young man, Put off the wedding, spend your money for an education, work hard and trust the Lord for the future.

HOTEL WASTES.

We met an old man recently on the streets of a town hauling a small cart of refuse from the kitchen of a large hotel. He said to us, "Just see here what an awful waste of good food goes on in connection with these hotels," and called our attention to the character of the refuse which he was paid for taking away and feeding to his hogs. Looking at it, we discovered that there were porterhouse steaks, which cost not less than 20 cents per pound, from which only a mouthful or two had been taken; large chunks and slices of roast beef and other meats; slices of cake, biscuit—in fact, all of the large amount of uneaten food ordered by guests whose mental greed to get even with the landlord far exceeded their digestive capacity. It is not much out of the way to say that not to exceed 50 per cent of the food served at a hotel is eaten by the guests. The other 50 per cent we found in this old man's garbage box. There is a sense of relief, in one way, in knowing that these scraps went to the pigs, as there is quite a general belief among many that in the interests of economy these discarded remnants later appear on the bill of fare in the shape of meat pies, hash, cake puddings and various other sundries, which are made attractive with a little spice and a French name. Still this is an unconscionable waste and is all on a par with the reckless, wasteful methods of modern American living. It must, indeed, be a great and a good country where a people can prosper practicing such methods.

THE POOR STAND OF CORN.

A friend asks us whether the poor stand of corn to be found in so many fields is attributable wholly to poor seed. It is not. There are many agencies which tend to impair the vitality of seed and prevent its healthy and vigorous development. Among these may be mentioned too early planting when the weather is so cold as to be entirely unfavorable to the germination of the seed. Then there is deep planting. With our modern planters sufficient care is not used to prevent the corn being planted at too great a depth. It is a common thing to go out into a cornfield and find corn struggling to reach the surface where it has been buried at a depth of from four to five inches. When the ground becomes slightly crusted corn under these conditions hardly ever reaches the surface. Then there are the ravages of the mice, gophers and crows, which cut no small figure in preventing a good stand of corn. Primarily, however, the main cause of a poor stand of corn is poor seed, and this, too, is one which is wholly within the power of the grower to prevent. Here is a short recipe for avoiding this difficulty: Pick the seed corn not later than the 15th of October, hang it up where it will get thoroughly dried out and then keep it where it will be free from frost until needed for planting. If this should be followed out the complaint of poor seed corn would almost wholly disappear from the corn growing regions.

GRASS.

"I stay by grass," was the terse and significant statement made to us recently by a successful farmer. This is a motto worth considering, and our friend showed much wisdom in the saying of it. When one looks at grass and its relation to the soil, the force of this expression becomes apparent at once. Grass is nature's [illegible] spread over the earth. No soil ruin follows in its trail. Grass means stock to eat it, and where cattle are kept there the soil will grow constantly richer and better. It is not saying too much to assert that every farm would be more profitable if one-half of the area was kept continuously in grass, and by grass we mean clover, alfalfa and blue grass.

Few farmers understand the value of land kept in grass as applied to production of meat and milk. While we cannot accurately estimate it, it is safe to say that the net profits connected with good pastures are greater on the average than net profits connected with producing any of our common cereals. An acre of good blue grass pasture devoted to the production of meat or milk will give a man, at present prices for such produce, not less than $10 per acre.

SORGHUM.

During a rece[illegible] noted what was really a [illegible] curiosity—viz, a twe[illegible] of s[illegible] grow- [illegible] be [illegible] mill for expo[illegible] juice and boiling it down into molasses, which to a large extent furnished the sweetening used by the family of the early settler. As sugar decreased in price, less and less of the cane was raised, until now, as above stated, it is a rare thing to find any sorghum grown for this purpose. While the sorghum is high in saccharine contents, it was found after almost endless experimenting that it was impossible to convert the molasses, which was easily made, into a granulated sugar. While sorghum has ceased to have any special value as a farm crop—as a producer of sirup it still has one great value as a forage crop, forming a most valuable hog feed during the late summer and early fall in connection with a field of rape. More of it should be grown for this purpose than there is.

J S Trigg

WEATHER FORECAST TEST.

Army of Experts Will Enter Lists For a Prize of $100.

From Smith of Roaring Run, Va., to Brosseau of the upper Saguenay, Thompson, the trapper of Winnipeg, Devoe of Hackensack, N. J., and Rodriguez, the hermit of Berkeley, Cal., the weather wise six hundred are at last to come into their own, says the New York Herald. For a prize of $100 they will match their systems or whatever it may be that they depend upon for their predictions. F. R. Fast, a lawyer in New York, has put up the money, and the national government will indirectly determine the winner.

They may see in anything more scientific than a rooster's crow, their pet corn may be the source of their confidence, the deep burrowing of the humble angleworm may be their dependence or as their rheumatism may be more or less acute they may predict storm or calm. It is all the same to Mr Fast and to the gaining of the prize.

To all the sharps he could hear of, and they number at least 600, he has written setting forth the terms of the contest and inviting them to compete. Many have already entered the lists and as there is no expense involved except a trifle of postage all are expected to participate.

From Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 will be the period of the test. The sharps must send their forecasts daily to Mr. Fast for the succeeding twenty-four hours or for several days in advance if they have confidence to warrant it. The predictions will be carefully tabulated and at the end of the month will be compared with the weather as officially recorded by the government weather bureau.

"I am something of an amateur farmer," said Mr. Fast recently, "and have become greatly interested in meteorology. An old farmer can tell you correctly whether there will be sun or rain the next day. I want to find out now what the system of the outside sharps is if they have any.

"With most of them, I admit, it seems to be only instinct. A grizzled farmer will roll his quid to the other side of his mouth, peer at the clouds and sniff the air. Maybe he'll rub his bad knee or rheumatic elbow. Then he'll hem and haw a bit and 'reckon we'll have a storm purty soon.' But a good many of the sharps have regular systems, and the contest will be profitable as well as interesting."

GRAND DUKE "CUT" WITTE.

Czar's Brother Affronted Russian Statesman and Apologized.

There was a crisis at St. Petersburg about two years ago in consequence of a quarrel between the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the czar and then heir presumptive to the Russian throne, and M. Witte, the czar's minister of finance, recalls the Boston Transcript.

At a state ball the grand duke ignored the minister's bow and gave him the cut direct. M. Witte's face showed no trace of annoyance. He passed on through the crowded ballroom as if he had not noticed the public affront.

High officials who had sought his favor the day before fell away from him. They avoided conversation with the man whom they thought to be disgraced in the eyes of his imperial master and gathered instead around the grand duke. M. Witte's isolation was as complete as that of Richelieu on "the day of fools," when not a single courtier attended his levee, because all thought the king had quarreled with him finally.

Like Richelieu, M. Witte was the victor. The next day he sought an audience with the czar and placed the facts of the case before him.

Because, in his capacity of finance minister, he had felt it his duty to refuse the grand duke certain largesses of money for military purposes, the latter had publicly insulted him. Unless the grand duke apologized to him privately and made atonement as publicly as the insult he would, he declared, be obliged to leave the czar's service.

The czar appealed to him to reconsider this decision, and pointed out how difficult it would be, in view of the dignity which hedges the Russian imperial family, to make the grand duke apologize.

"I appreciate that, sire," M. Witte answered, in effect, "and I make no demand for an apology. You will, then, allow me to retire from my offices. My usefulness to you and to the empire is necessarily ended by this incident. No influence or authority can be left to me."

At the next court function the grand duke made a point of greeting the finance minister warmly before the latter had time to bow to him.

Many Presents For Miss Roosevelt.

Not only has a shower of compliments fallen upon Miss Alice Roosevelt throughout her visit to the southern islands, but substantial presents have come to her as well. The sultan of Sulu, through his prime minister, presented to her a pink pearl of so remarkable a tint that many collectors of gems doubtless would give a great deal to possess it. The chief dattos also expressed their interest in the president's daughter by gifts of [illegible] and a decorated saddle. As if the American party had not been entertained sufficiently, a programme of native sports, including a spear dance and a bullfight, was arranged for them. The sultan, dressed in attire that was far from the American standard of summer outing comfort and attended by his minister and armed umbrella bearers, rode into the arena and greeted Secretary Taft. After the entertainment Miss Roosevelt and the other Americans were taken for a drive through the cocoanut groves.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality for over a quarter of a century has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE, The leader of all package coffees.

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Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

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MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. $1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

OPENS WEDNESDAY EVENING AUGUST 30

Something New Every Minute } Seven Acres
Spend the Day and Evening there } of Fun.

THE MUSICAL TREATS

DAMROSCH, Aug. 30-Sept. 9
SOUSA, Sept. 11-16
HERBERT, Sept. 18-23
CREATORE, Sept. 25-Oct. 7
SORRENTINO, Oct. 9-14
SOUSA, Oct. 16-21

BY WAY OF NOVELTY—ABSOLUTELY NEW
"FIGHTING THE FLAMES," "IN AND AROUND NEW YORK,"
MIRACLE PAINTING, "IN THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS"

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

$25,000 Canadian Agricultural Exhibit Immense Model of New York City, showing the railroad terminals Gallery of Notables An Up-to-date Vaudeville Theatre and Theatorium Moving Pictures—A Ferris Wheel Reproduction of Pittsburgh in Miniature.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ON ALL ROADS LEADING TO THE SMOKY CITY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Stay all Evening if You Like.

[illegible]

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July [illegible]

CENTRAL TIME. C. L. & W. DIV.

Cleveland
Liverpool
Lester
Medina
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Easton
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Warwick
Canal Fulton
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Uhrichsville
Freeport
Flushing
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Sterling
Warwick
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Youngstown
Pittsburg
Washington
Baltimore
Philadelphia
New York

* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only. W. H. RUGH, Ticket Agent.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

East bound No. [illegible] 2:21 a. m.; No. [illegible] 2:45 a. m.; No. [illegible] 4:51 a. m.; No. [illegible] 8:06 a. m.; No. [illegible] 8:30 a. m.; No. 26 12:[illegible] p. m.; No. *16 5:15 p. m.; No. [illegible] 8:12 p. m.

West bound No. [illegible] 9:5[illegible] a. m.; No. [illegible] 10:2[illegible] a. m.; No. 10[illegible], 2:3[illegible] p. m.; No. [illegible] 7:12 p. m.; No. [illegible]15, 10:05 p. m.; No. *105 12:0[illegible] midnight.

* Daily [illegible] Daily except Sundays. § Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

Trains R[illegible]

Southbound	[illegible]	[illegible]	508	506	514
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND	*5 30	*[illegible]	*2 50	9 00	......
Hudson	6 3[illegible]	[illegible] 08	1 48		*6 30
AKRON ar	6 50	[illegible] 25	2 10	10 12	6 52
AKRON lv	6 50	[illegible] 25	2 10	10 12	‡5 00
Barberton	7 06	[illegible] 41	2 26	10 27	5 17
ORRVILLE ar	7 40	1[illegible] 18	3 00	11 00	5 50
ORRVILLE lv	7 40	1[illegible] 18	3 00	11 [illegible]	5 50
Millersburg	8 25	[illegible] 00	3 45	11 [illegible]	6 38
Mt. Vernon	9 38	[illegible] 12	5 01	[illegible]	7 48
Zanesville ar	11 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	‡9 15
	p m				a m

Northbound	[illegible]	[illegible]	509	508	505
	a m				p m
Zanesville	*5 00	*12 30	‡7 00	12 20	‡5 00
Mt. Vernon	[illegible] 24	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 26	[illegible] 4	6 22
Millersburg	8 40	3 [illegible]0	9 51	9 56	7 37
ORRVILLE ar	9 25	4 05	[illegible] 45	3 32	8 17
ORRVILLE lv	9 25	4 15	[illegible] 45	3 32	8 25
Barberton	9 55	4 48	11 14	4 00	8 56
AKRON ar	1[illegible] 17	5 05	11 32	[illegible] 20	9 10
AKRON lv	10 17	5 1[illegible]	11 32	4 20	*8 20
Hudson	[illegible] 16	5 50	[illegible]	4 42	8 42
CLEVELAND	11 40	*6 5[illegible]	*12 50	*5 35	......
	a m			p m	a m

*Every day. ‡Week days only. §Sunday only.

NOTE—Train leaving Akron ‡5:00 a. m. is No. 501. Train leaving Akron 8:20 a. m is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:0[illegible] a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Modisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland

Wabash System.

Effective Sunday, July 30, trains will depart as follows:

WEST.	EAST.
No. 3...12:30 p m.	No. 30...6:10 a. m.
No 9...10.02 p. m.	No. 6...2:41 a. m.
No. 31...8:55 p. m	No. 2...1:37 p. m.

THE MAID, THE MOON AND MACKINAC.

A Real Love Story.

A delightful romance of a young business man of Buffalo and an ideal summer girl with lustrous eyes and glowing cheeks. This story is enacted while en route on a D. & C. steamer and at Mackinac Island. It tells, in an interesting way, what was seen by the moon and a little bird heard in the land where cool, bracing breezes always blow. Sent to any address for a two cent stamp.

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Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863
Daily Founded in 1887.
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THE INDEPENDENT is kept on sale at the following [illegible] Book Store [illegible] H [illegible] Store [illegible] er's [illegible] Tobacco Store.

[illegible]

Entered [illegible] matter.

THURS [illegible]

[illegible]

For [illegible]

For [illegible]

For [illegible]
CHAR [illegible]
For [illegible]
HARRY [illegible]
For [illegible]
E. FRANK WILSON.
For Commissioner,
JAMES [illegible]
For Coroner,
DR. HARRY A. [illegible]
For Infirmary Director,
ISAAC H. SMITH

Officially summer does not end until September 23, but the masculine straw hat already sees its end in the thermometer readings.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon memories of the tragedy which occurred at Buffalo four years ago today except as it serves to recall the great man who was stricken down by the hand of an assassin.

For news concerning the alleged backsliding of prominent Ohio Republicans see the Democratic press. But there seems to be a strange disinclination on the part of this authority to name names.

Few people realize the enormous cost and importance of street pavements. Measured by the money invested, street paving is probably the most important class of engineering construction except steam railroads, the amount invested to date [illegible] estimated by a competent authority as approximately $515,000,000 [illegible] United States.

The public [illegible] open [illegible] which [illegible] A [illegible] experienced [illegible] gin the [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible] well [illegible] army [illegible] during [illegible]

ALL BIDS RETURNED.

Work on Canal Improvements Will be Delayed.

A dispatch from Columbus [illegible] stated that the state board of public works returned all of the bids for widening and deepening the canal from Akron to Cleveland.

The board held that the lowest bidder, McGowan Brothers, of Akron, was too high. There were three bids submitted for the work, one being from J. T. Bryant, of Cincinnati, and the other two being from Akron, McGowan Brothers and [illegible] & Son. The McGowan bid was the lowest, being [illegible] cents a cubic yard. A meeting will be held by the board next Tuesday at which time new specifications will be drawn up, and before bids will be asked for again the board will decide whether horse or dredge power will be used for the work, as this item means a difference in the bids.

Do you want to exchange a bicycle for something else you may want? Try The Independent exchange column; three times for a quarter.

WE'LL BE THERE

This Vicinity Will be Largely Represented at the West Va. State Fair

This county is always well represented at Wheeling during the State Fair, but indications point to many hundreds more going from this vicinity this year than ever before. The features announced are the best ever offered and the rates on the railroads lower than ever before. Why shouldn't we all go under these conditions? The dates of the fair this year are September 11-15.

WILL REOPEN MILL.

Mack Neal Has Released the Old Neal Mill Property.

Mack Neal has re-leased the mill on the west side which he formerly conducted and in connection with the Hicks-Brown Milling Company, of Mansfield, reopened it for business on Tuesday. Mr. Neal will be engaged as general manager and superintendent. Twenty five men will be employed.

Mr. Neal returned [illegible] from Columbus [illegible] an even [illegible] than before.

POCKET PICKED

OF LARGE [illegible]

Evan Williams "Touched" for $110.00.

THE THIEVES [illegible]

He Does Not Know Them and is Unable to Furnish a Clew Which Might Lead to Their Identification—Officer Davis Critically Ill.

Evan Williams, the noted tenor singer, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city, was robbed of a pocketbook containing $110 while boarding the 10:30 o'clock interurban car for Canton Monday morning at the ticket office in East Main street. Mrs. Williams and young son accompanied him. He reported the theft to the police at once.

Mr. Williams says he felt somebody pushing while he was boarding the car, and half turned and told them to stop. As he had his son in one arm and a suit case in the other, he did not turn entirely around and did not see the faces of the man behind him. Between Canton and Massillon Mr. Williams discovered his loss, but as he had no means of identifying the men behind him at the time he boarded the car, he could furnish no description to the police. It is altogether probable that the robbers will escape detection.

Officer Charles Davis is critically ill at his home in Washington avenue with typhoid fever, having been ill for more than a week. Physicians were alarmed over his condition Monday but reports from his bedside Tuesday indicate that a change for the better has taken place, although the danger point is not yet past.

STRASBURG WON.

Beach City, With Agler Pitching, Defeated 8-2.

Strasburg, Sept. [illegible] not yet past [illegible]

TWO UNIONISTS.

Labor Day Arrivals at Featheringham Home Were Twins

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Featheringham at their residence [illegible] street, twin boys Monday [illegible] The mother and twins are doing nicely. The arrival of the twins at the hour of the Labor day parade is a coincidence which Mr. Featheringham, who is a strong Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' member, believes is a good omen for both labor and the new arrivals. He was the recipient of numerous congratulations Monday. This is the second time twins have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Featheringham.

ROOSEVELT HONORED.

Vienna Will Name Prominent Street After Him.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—The municipal council proposes to perpetuate the memory of President Roosevelt's success in restoring peace by renaming a principal street "Theodore Roosevelt Strausse" and cabling the thanks of the city of Vienna. The proposal has been formally introduced and set down for early consideration.

CHOLERA IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—An official bulletin just issued says that thirteen new cases of cholera and two deaths were reported during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, making a total of ninety cases and twenty-six deaths.

THE STUDIES WERE CHANGED

A New Course of Study in the High School.

TWO TERMS IN EACH YEAR.

Examinations Will be Held at the End of Each Semester—The Schools Open Next Monday—Principal Hopkins Here.

At a special meeting of the board of education Tuesday evening, with all members present, Superintendent Cronebaugh announced in part the course of study which has been under preparation during the summer. A complete change has been made in the high school course [illegible] the [illegible] the work [illegible] the lower grades is [illegible]

The change has also brought about a two term year [illegible] semesters and [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] The old division [illegible] terms would not work well [illegible] course of study outlined.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

First year—First term, composition and rhetoric, classics, ancient history, beginners' Latin, algebra; second term, composition and rhetoric, classics, ancient history, Latin, algebra.

Second year—First term, composition and rhetoric, classics, mediaeval and modern history, Caesar and prose composition, algebra; second term, composition and rhetoric, classics, mediaeval and modern history, Caesar and prose composition and algebra.

Third year—First term, English literature and classics, American history, Cicero and prose composition, geometry; second term, English literature and classics, American history, Cicero and prose composition, geometry.

Fourth year—First term, American literature and classics, civil government, Virgil, solid geometry; second term, advanced English grammar, political economy, Virgil, plane trigonometry or advanced arithmetic.

THE ELECTIVES.

The electives consist of French or German under the head of languages and the following under the head of natural science: Physical geography, physiology, geology, botany, chemistry and physics. Rhetorical work is required each term and all graduates are to take part in commencement exercises.

Superintendent Cronebaugh spoke as follows on the outline just given: "From the list of subjects given in outline above, all pupils will be required to take the first three and one-half years in English, the first two years in history, the first three years in mathematics, and the fourth year in science; all the remaining subjects are elective. The state law requires that a high school of the first grade must offer a course of four years' work of not less than thirty-two weeks each, in which not less than sixteen [illegible] shall be required for graduation. A pupil, in order to graduate from the high school, must carry four [illegible] throughout the [illegible] per week required in [illegible] have been so arranged that a pupil will rarely have more than eighteen recitations per week. If French, German or Latin is elected at least two years' work must be [illegible] one of these to receive credit towards graduation. One hour per week in drawing and in music is [illegible] all students. The aim has been to arrange the work so that pupils who do not expect to continue their education beyond the high school may obtain a good training in English, history, mathematics and science, while others may prepare for college or schools of technology."

SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY.

The teachers' committee reported that all teachers had been hired and that most of them had been assigned to their places in the buildings. Principal L. C. Hopkins has arrived in the city and is arranging his household goods in a house in Plum street. He will be ready for work Monday. The board discussed the disposition of teachers at length and did not definitely settle one or two places because of criticism that the committee had advanced certain teachers two grades to the alleged discomfort of other teachers. The board dropped the matter without a settlement. It is expected the question will be adjusted in a few days.

Superintendent Cronebaugh was elected a member of the city teachers' examining board for three years. He has served one year.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DEMANDS OF MINERS.

Recognition of Union and an Eight-Hour Day.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was in the city yesterday in his capacity as a vice president of the American Federation of Labor to join with First Vice President Duncan, of the Federation, and others in the settlement of a dispute involving typesetters and printers.

It can be stated on the highest authority that the convention of anthracite miners which will draft new demands for presentation to the coal companies on the expiration of the strike commission's award on April 1 next, will be held in Shamokin between December 5 and 10. The exact date of the convention will be settled at a conference between President Mitchell and the district presidents of the anthracite workers to be held on Thursday at Shamokin. It was learned here yesterday that the December convention at Shamokin will make the following demands:

1. A recognition of the miners' union by the coal operators, the recognition to take the form of a signed agreement.

2. The substitution of an eight hour workday for the nine hour workday awarded by the strike commission, which is now in force throughout the hard coal fields.

3. An increase in pay over the minimum wages now paid to men and boys who are not contract miners, but are generally classed as unskilled laborers.

4. A uniform scale of wages for workers not actually miners, at all collieries.

The contract miners number about 30,000 in the total of 140,000 hard coal workers in and about the mines. If the Shamokin convention obtains concessions as outlined in the foregoing schedule of demands it would mean large additional expenditure by the coal companies annually in increased wages.

Mr. Mitchell made no secret of his intention to back up with his influence the demands for the recognition of the union and an eight hour workday.

"I can only repeat," said Mr. Mitchell, "What I said in my Tamaqua speech that it is my firm conviction that lasting peace in the hard coal fields can only be had through the recognition of the union and an eight hour workday."

It was pointed out to Mr. Mitchell that since he made the Tamaqua speech the statement had been made that the views he expressed could not be granted without an advance of fifty cents a ton being levied on consumers of coal. President Mitchell replied, "Taking the figures of experts the coal companies collected $30,000,000 extra from consumers following the award of the strike commission and they have never pretended that the miners get more than $16,000,000 as their share."

Mr. Mitchell continued: "It seems to me that the mine workers on the operators' own showing have not received their full share of the increased prosperity."

COAL MEN FEAR A STRIKE.

Anthracite Men are Preparing for a Struggle.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—Announcement has been made that the convention at which the anthracite mine workers will formulate their demands upon the operators will be held at Shamokin during the first week in November. Delegates representing all the union men of the 150,000 mine workers are to be present while the central figure will be President John Mitchell, who will guide the delegates by his advice. It is believed owing to the demands of two of the district conventions and his speeches that the demands will be substantially as follows:

Recognition of union. An eight hour day. The present scale of wages. Weighing of coal and payment by weight. A revised conciliation board acting upon the same principle as the present one, but with fewer members. The sliding scale feature of the present agreement. The check weighman and check docking boss feature of the present agreement.

President Mitchell has been saying in his speeches that if the men of the region join the union he will be able to get the eight hour day and recognition of the union for them, if they are faithful to the union, so as to enable him to go before President Baer representing a great majority of them. Leaders of the men believe that before the date of convention there will be more than 100,000 members in the union and that the number will continue to increase.

The operators, however, estimate that at present out of the 150,000 mine workers in the region not more than 60,000 are paid up members of the union. Few of them believe that a strike will occur and think that President Mitchell will be glad to accept a continuance of present agreement if the operators offer that. **Some express the fear, however, that when it comes to the point that the miners believing that they can defeat the operators will outvote Mitchell and declare a strike.**

ANNUAL PICNIC AND FIELD DAY

Knights of St. John Met at Silver Lake.

EXHIBITION DRILLS WERE GIVEN

Massillon and Navarre Knights Went Together and Brought Home Some of the Prizes—A Big Basket Dinner.

Massillon commandery No. 51, Knights of St. John, attended the annual picnic and field day at Silver lake on Labor day, when several contests were held and exhibition and battalion drills given. The Massillon and Navarre members left early in the morning and went over the Canton-Akron line. Thirty members with their families were present from Massillon and Navarre and over four thousand persons were on the grounds during the afternoon.

Lunch baskets were carried and a dinner, in which friends joined together in one spread, was eaten at noon. The drills and sporting contests were held in the afternoon. Of the day's events a dispatch from Akron says:

A large crowd attended the eleventh annual field day of the Sixth district commanderies of the Knights of St. John at Silver lake park, Monday, when exhibition and regulation drills were given by the commanderies present.

The attendance of the members of the uniformed order was limited on account of a partial tie-up of the Canton-Akron line, and some of the commanderies which started for the lake were unable to reach there. Those in attendance were Commanderies 6 and 42, of Akron; 205 and 123, of Canton; 51, of Massillon, and 277, of Navarre. The battalion drill took place at 2:30, and was followed by an exhibition drill which was participated in by Nos. 6, of Akrron, and 123, of Canton. A large number of people were at the lake, and a great many of them gathered on the parade grounds to witness the drills.

The exhibition drills were followed by a drawing, which resulted as follows: Ladies' gold watch, won by Mrs. William Loew, Navarre; ladies' gold ring, won by Eugene Dettling, Akron; rocking chair, won by Frank Dehn, Akron; mantel clock, won by Bert Wintworth, Canton; silk umbrella, won by John A. Laber, Akron.

The day's exercises were concluded by a number of sport contests, consisting of running races, wheelbarrow race, potato race and similar contests.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Cutting of Corn Commenced in Various Sections.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly crop bulletin of the weather bureau:

Temperatures favorable for the maturing of crops prevailed in all districts east of the Rocky mountains during the week ended September 4, except in the northern portions of the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and in northern New England, where it was somewhat too cool. Scattered light frosts causing slight damage occurred in the central and northern Rocky mountain districts and in the upper Missouri valley during the latter part of the week. The greater part of Texas, portions of Kansas and Missouri, and the north Pacific coast continue to need rain.

Under highly favorable temperatures corn has advanced rapidly. Much of the early crop over the southern portion of the corn belt is being cut and cutting will begin in Iowa this week. The condition of the crop continues excellent generally throughout the corn belt.

Considerable overripe spring wheat remains uncut on flooded lowlands in northern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota and moisture has injured grain in shock in portions of South Dakota and Iowa. Threshing is generally well advanced but was interrupted about the middle of the week. On the north Pacific coast high winds caused injury to standing grain in Washington but otherwise the weather was favorable for harvesting and threshing.

A very poor apple crop is indicated in all the important apple producing states. Very few favorable reports respecting potatoes are received and the general outlook is for an indifferent crop.

Good Investment of One Dollar.

If you have bad breath, constipation, pain in the small of the back, discolored skin, nervousness or dizziness, your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cleanse the blood of all impurities, regulate the kidneys and liver, and thus restore a healthy glow to your cheeks again.

TANGLED RELATIONSHIP.

Intermarriage of a Widower, a Widow and Their Children.

Toledo, Sept. 6.—Lewis C. Metzger is the father-in-law of his three stepdaughters, and Mrs. Metzger, formerly Mrs. Christine Miller, is the mother-in-law of her three stepsons. In addition to this two of her stepsons are twins and twin sons-in-law, having married her daughters on the same day.

This complex situation came about through the intermarrying of a widower and a widow and their children. Some time ago Mr. Metzger married Mrs. Miller. He had three sons, Albert, Edwin and Fred, the two latter of whom are twins. She had three daughters, Ida, Anna and Christine, jr. Shortly after the union of the parents Ida Miller and Albert Metzger were married. Today, in probate, application was made for a license which was issued allowing Edwin to marry Anna and Fred to marry Christine, jr. They will be married this evening. The clerk of the court asked what relation the children of the children would be to the parents, Mr. L. C. Metzger and Mrs. Christine Miller, but an answer was not given.

It was also learned that Mrs. Christine Miller, before she became Mrs. Miller, was the wife of a brother of L. C. Metzger, her present husband, and the father of the boys who married her daughters by Miller. Another coincidence is the fact that both the twins are car inspectors for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad.

If an attempt is made to figure out the relationships between the children of the recently married people, it will be seen that it is a terribly complex situation. But with all the strange phases of it, the unions are entirely legal and proper, from the fact that they are not between blood relations.

ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

George Rink Charges W. M. Shank With Forgery.

THE ARREST MADE TUESDAY.

Shank Pleaded Not Guilty and His Trial Has Been Set for Friday Morning at 10 O'clock—Condition of Charles Davis Remains the Same.

W. M. Shank, who lives in State street, was arrested Tuesday afternoon by Chief Ertle on the charge of forging the name of his father, J. W. Shank, to a promissory note for $50. The charge was filed by George Rink, a Front street grocer, to whom W. M. Shank is indebted for groceries to that amount. Shank pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Mayor Bell Tuesday evening, but was held in the sum of $500 bond, in default of which he was committed to the city jail until Friday, the date set for his trial. It is alleged that when Mr. Rink demanded payment for groceries Shank proffered a promissory note for the amount, but Rink would not accept it unless the paper bore the endorsement of J. W. Shank, father of W. M. Shank. Shank is said to have forged the signature of his father to the note, and turned it over to Rink. The note was signed July 28, 1905, and was payable one year after date. In some manner Rink is said to have discovered the forgery and at once made it known to the father, who repudiated the signature and note. Shank is employed locally as an insurance agent.

Wednesday morning it was learned that the condition of Officer Charles Davis remained about the same as it was Tuesday, but the physicians in charge expect a change for the better today.

Officers Brownsberger, Getz, Botoner, Kouth and Wissmar, five of the regular corps of policemen, are working hard to cover the routes laid out by the board of public safety, in spite of the fact that two members of the force are missing.

SITUATION NOT SERIOUS.

Japan Will Accept Terms of Peace Conference.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—Yesterday disturbances took place at several places growing out of efforts to hold meetings to denounce the terms of peace. Stones were thrown at the office of the Kokumin Shinkbun, the government organ. The police prevented serious trouble though several persons were injured and a number of rioters arrested. The disorder is not general and the situation is not serious. **Meetings have been held in Osaka and Nigeria, where the government was denounced and asked to resign. It appears clear that though the general sentiment favors reactionary measures, the majority of the people will eventually accept the result of the peace conference.**

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, in East Charles street, a son.

Charles Converse left Tuesday for Newcastle, Pa., to visit Fred Conzet, a former resident of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Conrad left Wednesday for Bass lake, near Cleveland, where they will stay two weeks.

Miss Dora Workman and Mrs. Jacob Lantzer, of Wooster street, are visiting relatives in New Berlin and Hartville.

Miss Loretta Dolloer, of Pittsburg, who has been spending the summer at the home of John Pitts, has returned home.

Mrs. Louis B. Daniels and Miss Maud Clark, of Elyria, are visiting Mrs. Daniels' sister, Mrs. W. Kammell, at 86 Duncan street.

Mrs. M. Elsass returned Tuesday evening from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. [illegible] Moore, at Colorado Springs, Col.

Luke Anderson, a well known coal miner, underwent an operation at his home in North Lawrence on Monday. He is in a critical condition.

Edward Bucher, son of John M. Bucher, of [illegible] street, fell off his bicycle Tuesday [illegible] and sustained a compound fracture of the arm.

Miss Ivy Rodgers and Mrs. [illegible] W. McIntire, of [illegible], and Miss Bertha Bowman, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of James Jones on North street.

Rev. J. H. Neuhaus, pastor of St. Paul's Church, of Alliance, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in English at the theological seminary at Breklum, Germany.

Mrs. T. H. Russell left Tuesday evening for the east. She will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Albert J. Phillips, at her country home near Newark, N. J., for several weeks.

Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker and son, Frank Shoemaker, left Wednesday for Colorado Springs, where Mr. Shoemaker will enter Colorado college to pursue a course of study in the classical course.

A company to manufacture candy, in which Samuel Oberlin and others are interested, has made application to the secretary of state for incorporation papers. The company will occupy the building recently vacated by The Independent Company, in North Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eckroate and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eckroate and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gust. Born, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffler, of Canton; Mrs. Susan Loew, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bucher, of Ligonier, Ind., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Emil P. Converse, in East Oak street.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George List was held from the List residence in East Tremont street at 2 o'clock, and from St. John's church at 2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Henry Suhr, William Zepp, Peter Kelly, Frank Willison, Wallace Snyder and Edward Gleitsman. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Miss Helen Kirkland was held Monday afternoon from the late residence in North street. The Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft, of St. Timothy's church. The Presbyterian church choir sang several hymns and Miss Jessie Russell sang "They Shall Hunger No More" as a solo. The pall bearers, classmates of Miss Kirkland in the class of 1899 of the high school, were the Misses Olivia Snyder, Minnie Evans, Laura Schworm, Nellie Lowry, Ida Snyder and Mary Balizky. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late David Johns was held from the late home in Duncan street Saturday afternoon, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, officiating. The pall bearers were M. W. Oberlin, Peter Koontz, Judson Farrell, Mordecai Lewis, Matthew English and John R. Wilkens. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery. Among those present from out of the city were: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woolley, Miss Jennie Woolley, Mr. J. H. Perkins, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, the Misses Anna, Tillie and Amy Thomas, William and Geo. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, Mrs. Jane Morris, Mrs. Rachel Werden, Miss Dolly Werden, Charles Werden and Mr. and Mrs. Job Morgan, of Youngstown; D. W. Thomas, of Paris, Portage county; D. E. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. James Griffith, of Palmyra; Mr. and Mrs. Cass Patterson, of Ravenna; Mrs. William Phillips and David Phillips, of Akron.

The Sisters of Humility will take possession of the James C. Deiderick property, in South Market street, today and as soon as the repairs are completed they will open school for the fall term. The plans for the new buildings on the Bordner farm, west of the city, will be received within a short time, and the public will be surprised at the extent of the buildings that will be erected. The first contract will be for $125,000, and fully three times this amount will be expended on subsequent structures. The total investment of the society will be near to $600,000. It is said that this college will be one of the great features of Canton and will attract attention far and near.—Canton Morning News

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE LIST.

The End Came Early Sunday Morning.

BORN AND REARED IN THE CITY.

Mrs. List was a Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schworm —She was Seriously Ill for One Year—The Funeral on Wednesday.

Mrs. Louisa M. List, wife of George List, a member of the firm of List Brothers, died at the family home in East Tremont street Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, from an affliction of the nerves, from which she had suffered for over a year. She had retired the evening before in her accustomed health and members of the household had been at her bedside several times in the night and each time she appeared to be stronger than she had been for several weeks. Her sudden collapse early in the morning was a deep shock to all members of her family and many friends.

Mrs. List was 52 years old and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schworm. She was born and reared in Massillon and was married to Mr. List in 1874. The deceased is survived by her husband, two sons, Walter and Orrin List, one daughter, Mrs. Adam Dysle, of Canton; one brother, Leonard Schworm, of Massillon, and two sisters, Mrs. Philip Smith, of Massillon, and Mrs. Claytor Coyle, of Canton.

Mrs. List was taken ill over a year ago and bore her suffering with fortitude. At times during the past year she was on the verge of collapse from intense suffering. The funeral will be held from the late home Wednesday at 2 o'clock and from St. John's church at 2:30, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

JOHN NELSON.

John Nelson, aged 23 years, died at the family home, 133 West Main street, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Nelson was a machinist and was last employed in Akron, being taken ill there. The deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary Nelson, two brothers, Charles and Andrew Nelson, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Seibert and Mrs. John Yost, of Massillon.

SIMON P. SCHWANN.

Simon P. Schwann, aged 50 years, died at the state hospital Tuesday night, of appendicitis. He was admitted from Wayne county and the body was sent to his former home at Smithville.

LOUIS MALZAHN.

Louis Malzahn, aged 2 months, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Malzahn, of Crystal Spring, died Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral will be held on Friday at 2 p. m., the Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MARION TROOK.

Navarre, Sept. 6.—Marion Trook, aged 35 years, died at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning at his home here after a prolonged illness. Death was caused by dropsy and heart trouble. He is survived by his wife and two children. The deceased was formerly a mail carrier on one of the rural free delivery routes.

Farmers Attention!

I want your trade and if you can furnish me with first-class butter, it will pay you to trade with me. My place of business will be 135 West Tremont street, Massillon, O., about Oct. 1. If you are interested, write me at once.

WM. B. MARTIN,
Up-to-Date Grocer.

Would you like to trade your home for a better one? Try The Independent exchange column.

NEARBY TOWNS

DALTON.

Dalton, Sept. 6.—Several from this place attended the reunion of the Echard families at W. D. Kosier's, north of Marshallville.

The Enterprise mills in North Mill street, recently owned by Gochenaur Brothers, changed hands on Wednesday, being purchased by W. E. Sellers, of East Liverpool. The consideration is reported to be $2,000. Possession was taken immediately and the mill will be placed in running order.

Darbin Schultz and Ellis Houghton were visitors in Massillon Friday on business.

Bert Fiscus, of Pittsburg, is visiting his mother here.

Robert Gardner spent Sunday with his son John in Pittsburg.

A number of surveyors have been in town the past few days. They are making a final survey of the route for the proposed line from this place to Navarre.

Mr. and Mrs. John Llewellyn, daughter [illegible] and [illegible] Russell, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. William Llewellyn, of West Brookfield; Mrs. Alice Clemens, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], of [illegible], and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kanes, of Massillon, attended the [illegible] of Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schultz, who was buried on Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Ellis W. Houghton and [illegible] left Monday for [illegible]. Darbin W. Schultz accompanied them.

[illegible] Foose and wife have moved [illegible] to Millersburg.

The hoop factory owned by H. A. Jacobs will be moved from this place to Minerva. Tearing up will commence in a week or two.

F. M. Gonser has moved his barber shop, it is reported, to Akron.

Our schools commenced Tuesday for nine months. H. F. Longenecker, of Smithville, is the new superintendent.

Julius Tieche has returned home for a visit of a few days.

The Shanklin-Goudy families held their reunion Saturday at the home of I. B. Douglass.

Harry Snodgrass, who is working in Akron, visited at home here over Labor day.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Ira Fisher, of Massillon, was a recent visitor at the Ralston residence.

Miss Gwynnie Rummins is visiting this week with her sister, Mrs. William Jones, at Massillon.

Theophilus Jenkins, of Akron, spent Labor day at home with his sisters.

Herbert Wendling, of Massillon, was a guest at the Jenkins home on Labor day.

John and George Jones, of Cleveland, were guests of the Griffith family from Sunday until Monday evening.

Thomas Nicholls, of Niles, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rowlands last week.

Mrs. Mary C. Weidner and son Calvert visited Canal Fulton friends part of last week.

Miss Jennie Morgan, of New Philadelphia, spent part of her vacation with the John Prosser family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Evans circulated among their many Massillon friends part of this week.

Miss Myrtle Ray, of Massillon, was entertained by the Misses Jenkins on Labor day.

William Powell is undergoing a severe attack of rheumatism.

Several of our people attended the funeral of the late David Johns at Massillon last Saturday. The deceased was well and favorably known here for many years.

Miss Lottie Roderick, of Massillon, is circulating among her many Newman friends this week.

Mrs. William A. Davis and daughter Jennie, of Canton, spent Sunday and Monday at the Findlay home.

Don't forget that the Lawrence Township Sunday School Association will hold its convention at Newman next Sunday, September 10, afternoon and evening. A fine programme has been arranged and special music prepared for the occasion. The Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, will deliver the address at the afternoon session on "The Sunday School the Evangelistic Agency," and the Rev. H. S. Bates, of Massillon, will talk on the "Ifs and Ands" at the evening session. Everybody come and attend both sessions. Ample entertainment will be provided for all, and the bigger the crowd the better Newman will be pleased.

ELTON.

Elton, Sept. 6.—Miss Letta Oplinger returned last Thursday from Lorain, where she had been visiting her sister.

M. A. Boughman attended the Sunday school picnic east of Navarre, Saturday.

W. S. Masters has left his position as engineer at the No. 3 mine and has taken charge of the engine at the new Wefler mine. E. M. Beck has the place vacated by Mr. Masters.

Several of our neighbors attended the farmers' picnic at Meyer's lake last Thursday and had some difficulty on their way home, being delayed several hours by the failure of the electric cars to make time.

Russell McFarren, of Mt. Eaton, was the guest of his grandparents last week.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Sept. 6.—Postmaster Joseph Thomas left today to attend the meeting of fourth class postmasters of the state now in session at Columbus. Mr. Thomas is president of the association.

Miss Lucy Spitzel and Miss Ruth Loew went to Silver Lake on Sunday.

Mrs. Julia Clark and Mrs. Philip Loew spent Sunday and Monday in Cleveland.

Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Canal Fulton, was the guest of Miss Lola Warwick for several days last week.

Jerold Miller and Percy Liddle are visiting relatives in Columbus.

John W. Warwick, Guy Warwick and Arthur Hall spent several days hunting in Holmes county last week.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and son Carl, of New [illegible], are visiting friends in Navarre.

Miss [illegible] and [illegible] spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick [illegible].

Navarre, Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

Miss Mary [illegible] is visiting [illegible] in Navarre.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Sept. [illegible].—Mrs. Thomas Stanford while at her kitchen stove last Saturday evening was severely shocked by lightning. Mrs. Stanford was in a critical condition for some time, her nerves being badly shattered.

Miss Mamie Hamer, of Columbus, is visiting with friends here this week.

Miss Ruth Jenkins, of Akron, is paying her parents a visit.

A number of old friends of David Johns attended his funeral at Massillon last Saturday.

The farmers' base ball nine is jubilant over the crushing defeat administered the grocers' nine at Silver lake last week. The grocers did not score until the ninth inning, when the farmers generously handed them a few runs.

The nimrods of this vicinity duly observed the first of the month by hunting squirrel. There is an abundance of them this year and a large number were shot on that day.

Last Saturday the miners received the best pay they have gotten since early in the spring.

The farmers of this neighborhood are at present busily engaged in threshing and preparing to sow their fall wheat.

Mrs. David Jones, of Canal Dover, is visiting friends here.

Clarence Tombow and family visited Luna lake on Labor day.

Gwilym Evans has returned from the West Virginia coal fields, where he has been working this summer.

The first nine team participated in the base ball tournament at Orrville on Labor day, but succeeded in bringing back only the third prize.

The Bunny nine was defeated at Lawrence on Labor day 18 to 8. The boys claim, however, that they were pitted against boys considerably older than themselves.

The strike at the Gold Standard mine is off and work has been resumed. The question in regard to "bug dust" is settled, but the men refuse to enter the mine unless a certain number of cars are at the mine. More trouble may result from this.

The Crow's Nest mine will be ready to start loading coal [illegible] sometime [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] Nixon [illegible] Not Guilty to [illegible] Charge.

[illegible]

[illegible] Complaints [illegible] ble at [illegible] No Excuse for the Canton-Akron Railway Company Failing to Run Cars on Schedule Time.

Canton, Sept. 6.—Late Tuesday afternoon William Nixon was taken from the county jail to the mayor's office, where an affidavit charging him with murder in the first degree was read to him. Attorney John Craine appeared in behalf of the prisoner. The prisoner was asked to stand up while Mayor Smith read the affidavit to him, and at its conclusion he answered in a firm voice that he was "not guilty." It had been previously arranged that the preliminary hearing would be held next Friday morning. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed for the hearing and it is expected that a large number of spectators will be present.

The News-Democrat Publishing Company has started suit against John C. Harmon on the claim that the defendant, as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee, contracted with the plaintiff a campaign account during the fall of 1899, amounting to nearly $1,000, and upon which there is claimed to be still outstanding $559.26. Judgment is asked in this sum, with interest at 6 per cent from November 8, 1899. Plaintiff also states that as chairman of the committee the defendant failed to comply with duties in failing to furnish all accounts of money expenditures and other [illegible].

On the grounds of cruelty, non-support and desertion, Ella Frances Slusser, of Massillon, has commenced suit in common pleas court for a divorce from Charles R. Slusser. The couple have been married twenty-five years and have had five children, one of whom is dead. Plaintiff claims that defendant has a profitable position with the Lake Shore railway at Buffalo. Alimony and custody of the minor children is asked. Attorney George W. Kratsch filed the case.

Many complaints have been made at the city hall that since last Saturday the Canton-Akron Street Railway Company has not been operating the usual number of cars on the Mahoning and Navarre street lines. The claim is made that the schedule [illegible] by the council is not being maintained. Mayor Smith had his attention directed to the matter Wednesday [illegible] by one of the patrons of the Mahoning street line, and he [illegible]

[illegible]

Japan [illegible] of [illegible] Victory.

[illegible] There is [illegible] that Japan [illegible] fruits of her victory and there is disappointment [illegible] over the fact that permanent security from Russian aggression has not been secured. Diplomatic failure is considered to be due to the negotiations commencing prematurely.

When you want the news while it is news, take The Independent.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."—S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It's a nerve lifter, a blood builder. [illegible] All druggists.

[illegible]

To hasten recovery, keep the liver active and the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills. All vegetable.
J. C. AYER CO., [illegible]

Colored Silk Umbrellas.
A new lot of [illegible] received. Blue, green, [illegible] and brown $2 [illegible] [illegible]

The Bee Hive

New Wool Waistings.
[illegible]

The New Dress Goods Are Here.

WE ARE READY now to show you all the beautiful new [illegible]. We have bought [illegible] the most [illegible] for [illegible], Suits, Skirts, Waists, etc. [illegible] Never [illegible] better selected stock is shown [illegible] all the [illegible] colorings. Plaids, checks [illegible] are [illegible] in the showing this season.

We want to emphasize a few special offerings for the opening of the season.

[illegible] in all the [illegible] $[illegible] yd.

A beautiful line of [illegible] in [illegible] dark [illegible] yd. [illegible]

[illegible] Corvette [illegible] $[illegible] to $[illegible] yd.

Fancy Mixtures [illegible] 50c

Pretty Dress Trimmings This Season

The New Dress Trimmings are prettier than ever. Gowns are to be elaborately trimmed. [illegible] prices are more reasonable than heretofore.

The new [illegible] Band Trimmings in Persian [illegible] and Japanese [illegible] Velvet Bands, embroidered and braided. Much gilt is being shown in the finer trimmings.

There are Fancy Appliques [illegible] the [illegible] Chiffon for Waists and Trimmings. Fancy and plain Silk Braids and Galoons.

More Attractive Free Features Than Ever Before!

New York Equestrienne Combination Introducing the MOST FAMOUS LADY RIDERS OF THE WORLD!

HUTCHINSON, "THE HUMAN BOMB" and his Company of Expert AERIALISTS

2—Big Concert Bands—2

In fact, One Grand Continuous Performance from morning to night

WEST VIRGINIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 11th to 15th Inclusive.

THE 25th ANNUAL EXPOSITION—and by Far the Most Stupendous Ever Attempted or Even Contemplated by the Association Heretofore—A Merging of Hundreds of Interesting, Instructive, Amusing and Entertaining Features that will Thrill and Excite the Enthusiastic Admiration of All.

A. REYMANN, President. WRITE THE SECRETARY FOR LISTS AND INFORMATION. GEO. HOOK, Sec.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

LARGER AND MORE DAZZLING DISPLAYS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

A STOCK EXHIBIT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY.

FASTER HORSES—EXCITING RACES

16—Trotting, Running and Pacing Events—16

Increased Premiums, and More of Them.

SHOULD OWN WATER WORKS

Municipal Ownership Urged by F. S. Monnett.

MANY SPORTING CONTESTS.

The Annual Labor Day Picnic was Held in McClymonds' Park and was a Grand Success—Sports and Amusements.

Labor day was celebrated in Massillon Monday with more enthusiasm than was any former Labor day. Although the parade in the morning was not so large in the number of organizations represented, the picnic in the afternoon at McClymonds' park was a bigger success than has been Labor day picnics of former years.

The parade marched through the down town streets. It was headed by the Massillon band, followed by a carriage containing Frank S. Monnett, of Columbus, former attorney general of Ohio, who was the chief orator at the picnic. S. W. Adrian was marshal and was assisted by Charles Luckner.

Many went to the park at the conclusion of the parade, but the large crowds did not leave the city until the afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, state labor commissioner, arrived at the picnic grounds, accompanied by Mr. Monnett. A speakers' stand had been erected at some distance from the amusements and Mr. Monnett was given respectful hearing and close attention. He was introduced by Mr. Ratchford, who spoke but a short time. In recounting the events of the past year and congratulating the laboring men of Massillon upon meeting under such auspicious circumstances, Mr. Ratchford declared that during the past year strikes had been fewer, the unemployed are few, mills, shops and railroads are in operation, wages are high, the hours are shortening for the laboring man, money is free and interest is low. Mr. Ratchford assured the audience that the strike has not lost its power in industrial affairs and was ever a living issue when the capitalist and those working for him disagreed. He said that violence and riot should never be tolerated during a strike. He then introduced Mr. Monnett.

Mr. Monnett thanked the Labor day committee for giving him the privilege of speaking in Massillon. He has just returned from the Portland exposition, where he gave several addresses. On his way home Mr. Monnett stopped in Kansas and will be interested in the struggle of the independent oil men against the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Monnett urged municipal ownership in Massillon, referring specifically to the water works question. He spent several weeks in Glasgow, Scotland, and Birmingham, England, and gave much time to the study of this side of the industrial question. He has become a firm believer in municipal ownership as successfully carried out in Glasgow. Mr. Monnett continued in part as follows:

It has been well said that theology is God and one man; that christianity is God and at least two men; that we must read anew the social philosophy in the sermon on the Mount and remember that holiness is an abstract nothingness and negation if exercised by the monk or sybarite. We must remember that holiness is "wholeness" and takes in the social problems that meet us in urban communities and in city government. Worship is worthship. The king man is the can-man, able man.

City or municipal government is an agent of the state, primarily; the state or federal government through a compact made by our forefathers is organized for the "general welfare" and the "common welfare" of the common man.

So whatever our theories of government may be we must never forget that in this country at least we are bound to use the powers of state and city government for the general welfare, or the welfare of all alike as against the special welfare of the few at the expense of the many.

We find ourselves at the beginning of the twentieth century in a hand to hand fight for the maintenance of these old principles.

One of the problems of the city is to prevent the wrongful acquisition of great fortunes through the use and power of the aggregation we call the city.

Originally the city was a body politic exercising purely police powers; now it is also a body corporate. As a body politic it is organized to spend money; as a body corporate, also calculated to make money.

Daily we discover that the individual becomes more and more helpless and his individual strength is merged in the common strength of the body corporate. Thus such functions as fire protection, water supply, etc., are better exercised by the community than by the individual alone.

There were, according to the latest report of the United States labor commissioners, 3,326 water plants in the United States, 1,787, or 53 per cent of them, owned by the municipalities. In thirty-eight cities with a population of more than 100,000 all but eight own their own water works. Forty cities of 50,000 and 100,000 are all supplied by the municipalities with water except eleven. There are only four cities out of 125 above 30,000 population that own their own gas plant.

There are 17 private sewerage companies out of 1,096 reported in the United States. You would scarcely realize that this function should be foolishly so vested by any city council.

In a word, the sovereign in the executive chamber, in the congress and general assemblies, in the legislative halls and in the judges upon the bench, to obey their oaths of allegiance and of fealty, to restore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to the people the things that are the people's.

We need no constitutions, we have laws in excess, we have judges to burn. All we need is to restore the prerogatives of the crown, in judicial decrees and in executive enforcements and punish every felon and traitor in the United States senate, in the state legislatures, and in city councils, but do not stop there; these poor quaking temporary puppets and dummy directors are the victims of the fully developed, designing, premeditating seducer, sitting upon his bags of swag and plunder, at No. 26 Wall street, New York, and upon boards of directors of the great railway corporations. Destroy the purse of the briber and you have no person bribed.

Inalienable rights, inviolate private property in the hands of the producer must be the new shibboleth. It will be the new watchword on the outer wall of the domain of the plain man. No amount of subterfuge or long range purloining can ultimately or successfully destroy the inviolate rights to acquire, possess and enjoy the fruits of our own town toil.

THE SPORTING EVENTS.

The sporting events were carried out on the old driveway. The following are the winners of the several contests:

100 yard dash for boys under 16 years—Harry Myers, first prize, a gold watch chain donated by C. C. Miller; A. Kessel, second prize, a fishing rod, donated by the Hemperly Hardware Company.

100 yard dash for girls—Grace Kessel, first prize, a $3 parasol, donated by the Ideal Company; Laura Albrecht, second prize, two bottles of toilet water, donated by H. Holzbach.

100 yard dash for fat men over 200 pounds—William Myers, first prize, a $3 hat, donated by Charles L. Frantz; Dick Aston, second prize a box of cigars, donated by E. M. Ertle.

100 yard wheelbarrow race for men—William Myers, first prize, a bottle of brandy, donated by William Waggoner; Otto Bader, second prize, a box of cigars, donated by William Clementz.

Quoit match—Robert Reay, first prize, a $3 shirt, donated by Moke & Reed; William Martin, second prize, a box of cigars, donated by W. H. Myers.

100 yard dash for men over 50 years of age—R. A. Hardgrove, first prize, a year's subscription to The Independent, donated by the Independent Company; T. Nolan, second prize, a half ton of coal, donated by E. P. Edgar.

Three legged race for young men—P. O'Conner, first prize, one sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company; C. Moore, second prize, a quart of whisky, donated by Wilhelm Brothers.

100 yard dash for men—Walter Ess, first prize, a ton of coal, donated by F. W. Siffert; W. Bautz, second prize, a quart of whisky, donated by C. Schott.

Standing high jump—W. Ess, first prize, pair of $3 shoes, donated by Edward Zintsmaster; Albert Ess, second prize, one sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company.

Sack race for boys—A. Kessel, first prize, a box of cigars, donated by James Wooley; Louis Vogt, second prize, a half sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company.

Ladies' race—Elizabeth Rink, first prize, a diamond ring, donated by C. J. Duncan; Mrs. Adelia Lipps, second prize, a $4 picture, donated by G. L. & C. D. Hackett; Sophia Wherle, third prize, one sack of flour, donated by the West Side Milling Company; Mrs. Kiefaber, fourth prize, a $1 skirt, donated by the Massillon Skirt Factory.

Tug of war—A west side team captained by Dick Aston, and Frank Kracker's rolling mill tuggers—Rolling millers, first prize, one-half barrel of beer, donated by John Clark; Dick Aston's team, second prize, one box of cigars, donated by Peter Smith.

The winners of the prizes in the prize drawing were as follows: Steel range won by D. Bigelow; carpet by F. Hueser; gentleman's diamond ring by Louis Pfeil; carpet sweeper, F. G. Harrison.

The Massillon band furnished music during the day in the park. The amusement privileges were well patronized. The crowd was the largest on the grounds in a number of years and Mr. Ratchford thanked those present on behalf of the Labor day committee and Mr. Monnett for their respectful attention given the speaker. Mr. Ratchford read several improvised telegrams after Mr. Monnet's speech which caused considerable cheering.

MASSILLON HORSES BURNED

Fire at Canton Race Track Caused Big Loss.

FRANK MOORE'S LOSS HEAVY.

The Origin of the Fire a Mystery—Story of a Dog's Heroism and Sacrifice of Life—One Man is Seriously Burned.

The fire at the Canton race track Sunday near midnight was witnessed by a number of Massillonians and cost several local horse owners dear. Nine valuable race horses were burned and of this number at least four were Massillon horses. A. C. Klinglesmith lost a young horse known as Minting; Frank Moore, foreman at the Wheeling & Lake Erie yards of Massillon, suffered the greatest loss in the death of Red Patch, 2:04½, valued at $3,000, and May Moore, both of which horses were being conditioned for the Canton and Warren races. Ed Conkle, formerly of this city, is said to have lost two valuable animals, all of which were among the nine burned to death before aid could reach them.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, although it is said that the explosion of a lamp in the stall of Chonita, a horse which was also burned to death, caused the accident. It is also said that a "crap game" and whisky had a part in the cause of the fire.

Those who witnessed the fire will ever remember it. The piteous squeals of the suffocating horses, the heroic work of the trainers and "swipes" to save the animals, and the heart-rending scenes as the owners realized the loss of their possessions, were events which impressed themselves indelibly on the memory of the people who hastened to the blaze.

The entire northeast section of stables with the storage stable were destroyed, and it was in this section that the horses were burned. Monday morning a visit to the scene of the fire showed the bodies of nine horses burned to a crisp, and the body of a bull dog lying at the side of a horse which it had made a gallant fight to save.

The story of this dog's sacrifice of life alone is interesting. When the owner of one of the horses attempted to lead it out of its stall into safety, it jerked back immediately upon seeing the flames outside of the stable. The owner pulled and tugged at the strap until his shirt was literally burned from his back, and then staggering into the aisle between the barns he fell and was dragged to safety by friends. The bull dog, which had been raised in the stall with this horse, went to the rescue and with intelligence which the spectators could scarcely credit, grabbed the hanging strap and tugged and barked in an effort to lead the horse away. The animal was thoroughly frightened, however, and would not move. As the flames and smoke reached this stall the horse sank to its knees while the dog still jumped and barked about it. As the horse rolled over with the flames roaring above it, one long tongue of fire caught the dog and evidently blinded it, as it gave two or three spasmodic jumps and fell beside the horse which it had attempted to save. Monday morning the bodies of the dead horse and dog attracted the attention of all those sightseers who were familiar with the story.

One colored man, evidently a trainer in one of the stables, was so excited that he gathered up the clothes which a friend had assisted him to save, and turning threw the entire armload back into the flames.

There were many cases of heroism, particularly among the horsemen who saved one hundred and forty of the valuable horses quartered at the track in readiness for the races which began Monday. One man was severely burned and is lying at the Canton Aultman hospital in a serious condition.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued this week to eastern Ohio inventors: Homer W. Fiske, Milan, turbine; George W. Gilmore, assignor to Alliance Machine Company, Alliance, magnetic brake; William R. Twiggs, Sandusky, insulator, and Everett E. Ward, assignor of one-half to D. E. Morris, Geneva, vise mount.

The Independent exchange column will bring results. Try it.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

William Nixon Charged With First Degree Murder.

Canton, Sept. 5.—Police Prosecutor Denver C. Hughes has drawn up an affidavit against William Nixon, charging him with murder in the first degree, it being alleged that he killed Edward Henderson Saturday night last. The affidavit is signed by Chief of Police Fred S. McCloud and it is charged that Nixon made a deliberate and malicious assault upon Edward Henderson with a knife held in his right hand, thereby causing his death. No arrangements have yet been made for arraigning the prisoner, owing to the absence of Mayor Smith from the city. The names of a number of witnesses have been presented to Chief McCloud.

Canton Knights of Pythias are expressing great sorrow over the report that Harry Waite, of Massillon, is to be transferred to Newark. Mr. Waite is quite popular with his Canton brethren and they express the hope he will be allowed to remain in Stark county.

Edith McLindsay, aged 12, is missing from her home in Canton and her parents and the police are unable to locate her.

L. C. Smith, owner of a string of horses at the races, says that a valuable set of harness was stolen from him during the fire Sunday evening.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Baltzer and Nora Hensel, of Navarre, and John Bridler and Sarah Saugg, of Canal Fulton.

NEARBY TOWNS

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Sept. 5.—The Casenheiser family held their second reunion at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Casenheiser, near this place, Saturday, August 26. The day was ideal and long to be remembered. After an excellent dinner the family was called to order by the president, Charles McFadden. Miss Esther McFadden delivered the following address: "Mr. President, Relatives and Friends—It is my pleasant task to welcome to the home of Theodore Casenheiser the many friends who claim a kinship to the Casenheiser family. He extends to you the hospitality of his home and bids you welcome. The progeny of those who settled in this and adjoining counties have multiplied and replenished the earth that until today as we meet in our second reunion instead of two sturdy pioneers there are nearly one hundred present to greet each other with a cordial handshake and kiss of affection. One of the marked traits of civilized people is the pride they have in their ancestry. Monuments have been reared to commemorate the virtue of our forefathers, distinguished by love of humanity and bravery, but, far more lofty is the monument reared by the remembrance of a meeting of this kind, and we feel that it is an obligated duty to bring together our relationship as a body in commemoration of the Casenheiser ancestry as well as of our friendship. It is proper that we should feel our humble peasantry or in whatever sphere or vocation our life may be whether honorary or otherwise, to feel ourselves on the same equality with exalted men, distinguished statesmen, lords, princes, crowned heads, or however lofty their position may be, we are all of one flesh and blood and equal in the sight of God. In conclusion we all hope to enjoy the pleasures of this day spent together, for it shall be our endeavor to make it pleasant, and we trust that we may be all assembled together in the course of another year on a similar occasion."

The minutes of the previous reunion were read by Mrs. Martin Limbach and the officers elected for the following year. The next reunion will be held at Luna lake the fourth Saturday in August, 1906.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, Sept. 5.—The members of Company F, Nineteenth O. V. I., held their fifteenth annual reunion Monday at Henry Reed's grove, near Wilmot, Monday. The event drew a large crowd of old soldiers and their families and friends. A programme of speaking and singing was carried out and the Wilmot band furnished music during the entire day.

The funeral of the late Miss Harriet Lenz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lenz, was held Saturday afternoon from the home of the parents. The Rev. J. B. Moyer officiated.

Wilmot easily defeated Mt. Eaton by the score of 30-6 Monday afternoon at Wilmot.

OBITUARY.

C. C. HAROLD.

Mt Eaton Sept 5.—C C Harold, a farmer, died Saturday evening, of blood poisoning. The deceased was sixty five years of age. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian church at Mt. Eaton.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

East Greenville, Sept. 5.—The year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagoner died Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

It pays to try our want columns

JAPANESE AS MINERS.

How They Study American Coal Mining Methods.

PLAN TO USE THEM IN MANCHURIA

Eleven Sons of Nippon Are Employed in the Ellsworth Colliery In Pennsylvania—Others In the West Learning to Extract and Refine the Ores—They Make Good Workmen.

The Imperial university of Tokyo is educating the instructors of its technical departments in American work shops, fields and mines. The recent accident in the Ellsworth colliery in Washington county, Pa., which resulted in the death of Masugori Nagata, cut short the career of one of the mikado's most energetic educators, says the Labor World. The young man went to Ellsworth, Pa., fresh from college with a view of acquiring a practical knowledge of coal mining and intended returning to his native land within two years to instruct his countrymen in the American methods of extracting coal and ores from native mineral deposits.

Eleven sons of Nippon are now employed at the Ellsworth mine and will remain despite the fact that their leader and head instructor has met misfortune and his body has been reduced to ashes and sent back home to be scattered among the rose beds that overlook the China sea. The remaining Japanese miners went to Ellsworth as students and will pursue their practical studies. These young men form only one of the many isolated colonies of Japanese who are in America on similar errands.

In the lead and copper mines of the west, in the golden harvest fields of the prairie states and on the cattle ranches of Texas and throughout the Rocky mountains are little brown men who are studying the trades and occupations by which the western people have attained supremacy in the mining world and in agriculture.

The Japanese men arrived at Ellsworth about a year ago after spending a short time touring the country. They were looking for an opportunity to study mining along the lines best adapted to developing the coal mines of the far east. In Mongolia the system of sinking shafts is unknown, and for this reason there are thousands of square miles of rich fuel territory which has never been developed. Japan's ambitions necessitate her looking for fuel, consequently she will be obliged to open up the latent fields of Manchuria. To glean the mineral wealth of north China American methods of mining must be resorted to, and for this reason the Japanese government sent her young men to Ellsworth, to learn the occidental system of mining by actual experience with the pick and shovel and blasting iron.

When a solitary Japanese wandered into the town of Ellsworth about seven months ago and asked for employment his arrival did not excite suspicion, and he was put to work. About three months ago his comrades turned up. All were put to work, and they showed a natural aptitude for the work, and in a short time they became expert at their task. They showed superior intelligence to the average miner and are regarded as vastly superior in their workmanship when compared with the Italians and Hungarians who are employed at the Ellsworth mines by the hundreds.

The oriental miners divided into two squads. Four took board with an English speaking family in a house in the company town designated as "house No. 13, H row." The others took a house of their own at No. 75 of the same row. They have their own native cook and keep bachelor quarters in liberal fashion.

The ambitions of the Japanese, their diligent attention to study and the regularity of their habits place them in striking contrast with their fellow miners from central Europe. The Japanese hold aloof from the "dagoes" and "hunkies" and behave in the most dignified manner toward the officials of the company. They have no Saturday night sprees, no holidays and no festive gatherings in the coal company's taproom. They eat plain food, and their bills at the grocery and meat shop are exceedingly low.

Nevertheless the orientals do not stick up for their native customs. They use the knife and fork in eating, and those who live at the boarding house show a preference for American dishes. The little white cottage on the hill occupied, as the miners say, as the "Japanese hotel," is quaint in the curious combination of oriental manners with American furniture. It seems rather odd at first glance to see Shimoba, the cook, sitting crosslegged on the floor and hulling peas in a dish on a chair at his side. Neither is it surprising to see all manner of things piled on the bedstead while the bedding is spread on the matting.

Nagata was the only member of the colony who could speak English fluently. The others have but a smattering of the king's tongue and understand little of American idioms. Added to this, they are reticent regarding their personal affairs and the officers of the company and their fellow workmen gained but little knowledge of their purpose in trying coal mining.

An Electric Line In Japan.

An electric railroad has been opened between the Japanese cities of Kobe and Osaka. The distance is nineteen miles, and thirty-five stops are made, the third class fare being 10 cents. The steam railway, which covers the distance in half the time (forty-five minutes), charges 6 cents more.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Eye Headaches

Many people suffer from Headaches caused by Eye Defects. You may see alright, your eyes may not pain you, yet, because of a something lacking which properly adjusted Glasses alone can supply, you continue to suffer. It won't cost anything to learn whether your Eyes are defective or not, and if they need Glasses,

We can Fit the Proper Ones.

Our prices are very reasonable and we

Guarantee Satisfaction.

HAWVER,

Graduate Optician, 17 S. Erie

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of [illegible] Laursen, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the [illegible] day of August, 1905.
CYRUS SMITH,
Administrator as aforesaid.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $260.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 56 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

CONNECTING **CLEVELAND and BUFFALO** "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

C&B LINE

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD - DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Cleveland	8 p.m.	Buffalo	6:30 a.m.
Buffalo	8 p.m.	Cleveland	6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C.&B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

SIX MILLION ACRES

The State of Texas will place on sale Sept. 1st, 1905, six million acres of state lands scattered throughout the state at from $1.00 to $3.00 per acre, one fortieth cash down, forty years time on balance, 3 per cent interest.

Write for particulars, also about cheap rates to the Southwest Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Do You intend to buy a **Cream Separator?** If so, do not fail to try a De-Laval? Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatler,

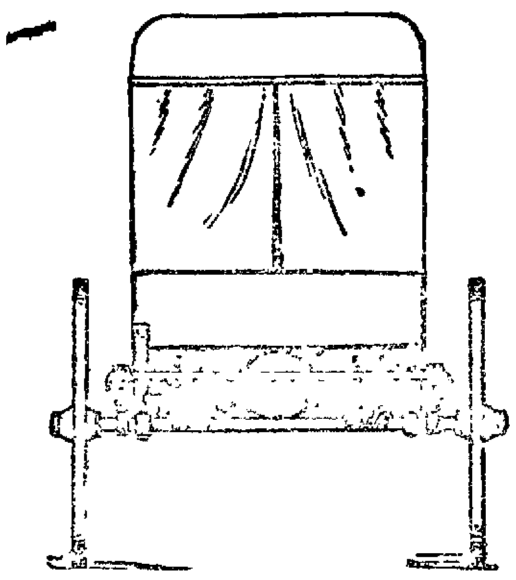
Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. Dalton, O.

PNEUMATIC SPRING.

An Illinois Inventor's Contribution to Carriage Comfort.

Inventors have made numerous attempts to improve the carriage springs now in universal use, but so far these attempts have been failures either on account of the prohibitive cost or their impracticability for everyday use. The same carriage and wagon springs now used have been in service for a generation and from present indications may serve another generation. An Illinois man has patented a new idea in carriage springs—a pneumatic spring—shown in the illustration.

When placed on a four wheeled wagon or carriage four bladders are used, one for each wheel. These bladders are covered with a strong, flexible material, something that will withstand hard wear, and are fastened between the front and rear axles and the support of the body of the vehicle. An air chamber is placed beneath the center of the vehicle and is connected by air tubes with the bladders. The covers of the bladders are provided with [illegible] which [illegible] the vehicle [illegible] to hold the [illegible] in place. The ends of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to prevent the cushions and air chamber from being pinched.



CUSHIONS PREVENT JARRING.

Herbert L. Irwin of [illegible] Sterling, Ill., is the patentee.—Philadelphia Record.

CANAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

Minnesotan's Invention Should Make Uncle Sam's Work Easy.

Nicolas Dravsky of Lesueur, Minn., has gone to the isthmus of Panama, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, with several assistants, to make a test there, with the permission of the government, of his wonderful "blast excavator," with which he hopes to solve the problem of digging the famous canal in five years instead of ten or twelve.

His invention consists of an enormous blast furnace, by means of which air is so heated as to be nearly resolved into its component parts and then is united with a blaze made from crude petroleum oil, especially treated by a secret process, discharged at a high temperature and pressure from a steel tank. The resulting blaze is so hot that under its influence earth, clay, gravel and solid rock are almost instantly resolved into gas, which floats away like smoke. They do not first melt and run, but are dissolved into vapor and disappear.

The nozzles from which the blaze is projected are supported on carriages controlled by electricity, which are made to run back and forth in front of the bank of earth or rock to be eaten away, and the nozzles themselves thus can be thrust farther and farther out from the carriages as the work progresses. The roar of the flames is terrific, being audible at a distance of a mile, and the flames resulting from the awful combustion shoot twenty to thirty feet skyward. The reason that the nozzles and carriages are not destroyed by the heat is that the union of the two flames which produce the consuming blaze takes place fifteen feet from the points of the nozzles, the flames being shot out thus far, like white hot arrows, by the terrible pressure behind them.

Violet Ray Cures Blindness.

A series of interesting experiments with the violet ray as a cure for blindness has disclosed that electricity in this weird and strangely beautiful form has possibilities before undreamed of. Heretofore it has been used chiefly to destroy bacilli and malignant, diseased tissue but this new experiment applied it to the optic nerves of a woman who had been pronounced incurably blind by the specialists in one of the eye and ear hospitals of this city. As a result of the treatment the patient, Mrs. Charlotte Walker of 48[illegible] Third avenue, is able to read the headlines on a newspaper, see the hands on a watch and pursue the ordinary vocations of life.—New York Herald.

Inoculating the Soil.

Drs. E. W. Hilgard and R. H. Longbridge of the University of California have been making some interesting scientific experiments in the use of bacteria for fertilization. These bacteria have been isolated and cultivated, and it is found that when the ground has been inoculated with them nitrofaction of the soil takes place, giving to the plant all the nitrogen necessary for its healthy growth.

To Reclaim 2,000,000 Acres.

By means of irrigation Canadian railway officials propose to reclaim 2,000 farms of 100 acres each before the end of the present year. They have undertaken to irrigate between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres between Calgary and Medicine Hat, utilizing the Bow and Red Deer as the source of water supply.

BIG HURRAH
Began Saturday Morning,
September 2nd.

Clothing Panic! Shoe Panic! Furnishing Panic!

Bankrupt Stock of the Straus Clothing Co.

Referee in bankruptcy telegraphs us like this: "Mark down prices on balance of stock to a point that will sell the goods 'in D uble Quick Time.' We don't care how much we lose."

Bankrupt $2.89 Price — A full suit of Men's Clothes, all to match. This suit is positively worth $6.50, or your money refunded during this sale.

Bankrupt $4.80 Price — Men's elegant Business Suits, in neat checks or plain material—The Straus Clothing Co. sold these suits at $10.00.

Bankrupt $8.89 Price — Men's Dress Suits, built in latest styles, hand padded shoulders, lined with XXX serge or Venetian linings. Straus Clothing Co.'s price $16

$12.68 Buys Men's Extra Fine Dress Suits in all the latest styles, heavy silk venetian linings and every suit the equal of the made to order Suits you pay $25.00 for. Bankrupt Sale Price $12.68

Bankrupt Price 88c.
Men's $1.50 Corduroy Pants, all sizes. 25 dozen in this lot.

Bankrupt Price $1.39.
Men's all wool $2.50 Pantaloons in dark or medium colors. Some with cuffs on bottom.

Boys' Long Pants Suits.
Straus & Co.'s $7.50 Boys Long Pants Suits = = $3.48
Straus & Co.'s $12 and $15 Boys' Long Pants Suits 7.69

Children's Clothing.
Straus & Co.'s Knee Pants Suits worth $2, now = = 86c
Straus & Co.'s Knee Pants Dress Suits worth $7, now 3.39
Straus & Co.'s Wash Suits at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

BANKRUPT PRICES ON WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Ladies' 23c Hose Now 10c — Ladies' fancy colored Hose, open work front, all colors, at 10c
Ladies' 25c Vests Now 13c — Ladies' Mercerized Swiss Vests, short sleeves or without, lace trimmed, now...... 13c
Ladies' 10c Hose Now 6c — Ladies' fast black fine gauge 10c Hose. reduced to 6c
Ladies' 39c Vests Now 19c — Ladies' American Silk Vests, low neck, lace trimmed, reduced to 19c
Ladies' 25c Hose Now 16c. — Ladies' Lisle and Sea Island cotton Hose, silk embroidered or lace effects, down to 16c

BANKRUPT PRICES ON THE THINGS MOST NEEDED.

Men's 50c Work Shirts, in blue and white polka dot or plain black sateen, all sizes, while they last 29c
Boys' 39c pure worsted Knee Pants, sizes 3 to 16, down to . . 15c
Men's and Boys' Wide Brim 15c Straw Hats, now 7c
Men's blue, white or black 25c Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, reduced to 17c
Men's $1.00 Work Pants, in this sale 59c
Men's 50c Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, now 25c
Boy's Brownie Overalls (blue), 25c grade, now 19c
Boys' Fast Black 10c Hose, Bankrupt Price 5c
BANKRUPT PRICES ON OILED CLOTHING.
Duck Brand Yellow or Black Coats or Pants $1.00
Black or Yellow Oiled Hats 22c
Men's Heavy Work Sox, glove fitting tops, 10c sox, cut in half . 5c
Boys' 25c French Balbriggan Shirts or drawers, way down to . 16c
Boys' and Children's 25c and 50c Dress Straw Hats, down to . 16c
Miners' Double Front and back 50c Bank Pants, down to . . 38c
Miners' 25c White Bank Caps, in this sale 9c
Boys' 25c and 39c Shirts (12 to 14), reduced to 19c
Boys' All Wool 75c Knee Pants, reduced to 39c
Boys' 50c Blouse Waists, hundreds to select from 25c
Men's 5c Handkerchiefs, red, white or blue, now 2c
Men's $5.00 Rubber Coats, dull finish, now $2.39
Men's $1.50 Mackintoshes, reduced to $1.39
Men's 25c Police Suspenders, now 14c

BANKRUPT SALE OF SHOES.

Miners' $1.89 Bank Shoes, nailed bottoms, iron heel and counter, reduced to $1 59
Men's Russia Tan Oxfords, Straus Co.'s $3 values $1 45
Men's Chrome Kid Blucher or Bals, Straus Co.'s $2 values. $1 69
Boys' Calf Shoes, Straus Co.'s $2 values $1 19
Men's Dress Shoes in Russian Colt, Straus Co.'s $5 and $6 values $3.33
Men's All Patent Oxfords, Straus Co.'s $4 values...... $2 27
Men's Vici Kid Oxfords. Straus Co.'s $3 values....... $1 69
Boys' $1.25 School Shoes, all leather. solid soles, reduced to . 93c
Ladies' Ideal Kid Oxfords, French heels, Straus Co.'s $3 values. $1 48
Ladies' Vici Kid Oxfords, pat. tip, Straus Co.'s $1.75 values 95c
Children's Strap Sandals in patent leather, Straus Co.'s $1 values 45c
Ladies' Patent Tip Oxfords, sizes 2½, 3 and 3½ Straus Co.'s $1 values 48c
Ladies' Dress Shoes, ideal kid or vici, some hand turn welt soles, button or lace, Straus Co.'s $4 values $2.19
Ladies' medium weight Rubbers, Straus Co.'s 75c values 46c

Premiums Free. Railroad Fare With Purchases of $15.00.

THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO., 14 W. Main, Massillon.

REUNIONS HELD ON TUESDAY.

Oberlin and Allman Families Have Large Gatherings.

GUESTS FROM NEAR AND FAR.

Three Hundred Members of the Oberlin Family Met Four Miles West of the City—The Allman Gathering was Held at the Home of Mrs. Mary Boughman, Near Navarre.

Tuesday, September 5, 1905, was a notable day in the history of the Allman family. Fifty-three of its members gathered at the home of Mrs. Mary Boughman on the old Allman farm, two miles east of Navarre. This farm is historic on account of the pioneer meetings that were held there years ago.

Those present were John Allman, of Williams county; Harman Allman, of Steuben county, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. William Shoupe, of Conneaut; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Roby and Miss Elizabeth Allman, of Sherodsville; Mrs. Agnes Exline, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Allman, of Canton; Grandma Elizabeth Allman, William H. Allman, his daughters Edna and Eva, his sons Charlie and Frank, and nephew, Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Allman, of Massillon; Miss Lelia Shoupe, of East Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Anderson, of Massillon; Mrs. Allen Haley and son Ward and daughter Jean, of Beach City; Mrs. Gust Myers and daughter Mabel, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Klingel and daughter Jennie, of Beach City; Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Henning, of West Lebanon; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Klingel, of Justus; Mr and Mrs. Alfred Allman, of Navarre; Mrs. J. B. Boughman and daughter Eva, of Justus; Mrs. Ed. Swihart and daughter Cora and son Harry, Mrs. Maria Miller and son James and daughter Clara, Mr. and Mrs. William Steinbach and son Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Allman and daughter Mary, Mr. and Mrs. George Steinbach and Mrs. Mary Boughman.

The day was spent in reminiscent talks and renewing of friendships until the noon hour. A sumptous repast was spread under the branches of the trees. As the evening shades drew near the guests left for their homes.

The ages of those present ranged from a few months to eighty-seven years. Of one family four generations were present. Mrs. Elizabeth Allman was 86 years old recently and Mrs. Maria Miller was 87.

THE OBERLIN REUNION.

Three hundred members of the Oberlin family gathered in their third annual reunion at the Tabernacle picnic grounds, four miles west of Massillon, Tuesday. Eighteen were present from Richland county and twenty from Williams county, in which places branches of the family have grown up second in number only to the numbers still residing in the western half of Stark county.

Joseph Oberlin, the oldest of the connection and living two miles west of Massillon, was present, and during the afternoon gave a short talk. Arthur C. Oberlin took his place as presiding officer. After dinner the following programme was carried out:

Duet by Kent Yost, cornet, and Warren Erb, organ.

Address of welcome by E. A. Oberlin, of Cleveland, who acted in the place of Joseph Oberlin.

Response by W. K. Oberlin, of Mansfield.

Song by quartette, the Misses Oberlin and the Misses Steele.

"The Oberlin Fathers," O. E. Oberlin, Beach City.

"The Oberlin Mothers," Mrs. Susie Oberlin Ford.

"Mollie Stark and Her Offspring," M. W. Oberlin, Massillon.

"The Oberlin Ladies," William E. Ford, Mansfield.

Dr. Ira Stoner, of Hillsdale, Mich., and J. J. Oberlin, of Mansfield, related interesting anecdotes.

The persons from Williams county asked that the next reunion be held with them and the invitation was accepted. O. F. Oberlin, of that county, was named president, and Theodore Oberlin secretary.

Dinner was eaten under the trees and a long table was constructed, which seated two hundred. The reunion was brought to a close late in the afternoon.

DOUGLASS-SHANKLIN REUNION.

The third annual Douglass-Shanklin reunion was held Saturday at the home of I. B. Douglass, near Dalton. Over one hundred and sixty representatives of these two families were present, including residents of Hicksville, Mooreville, Ind., Apple Creek, Akron, Massillon, Canton, Barbertor, New Philadelphia and Beach City. The usual reunion programme was carried out, after which a base ball game between the Douglasses and Shanklins was played. Auditor J. U. Douglass, of this city, pitched for the Douglass team. C. C. Shanklin, of Cleveland, was the oldest member of either family present. He is about eighty years old. The next reunion will be held at the farm home of Peter Goudy, at Beach City.

A LIST OF THE TEACHERS

Many Vacancies Had to be Filled This Year.

SEVERAL NEW INSTRUCTORS.

All of the Teachers, Not Residents of the City Last Year, Have Arrived and are Ready for Work Next Week.

The committee on teachers of the board of education has completed a list of the teachers in the various buildings for the coming year and all will be ready to begin next Monday. The list contains many changes over that of last year and the board has had to fill more vacancies this year than at any time in the past several years. Over thirty places had to be filled, some by the hiring of new teachers and others by the promotion of teachers from a lower to a higher grade. The list was only made complete by the action of the board at its Tuesday evening's meeting, when the appointment of several teachers was made effective by the board's confirmation.

Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh, who has been at the head of the schools one year, was elected for a three years' term early in the summer. L. S. Hopkins, formerly principal of the Troy schools, was elected principal of the high school in July and arrived in the city a few days ago. He will succeed William Johns. Miss Kathlene Brosman, of Chicago, was hired during the summer as music instructor to succeed Loyal G. Graves, and she arrived in the city a few days ago. She spent the summer teaching in a Southern summer school. Mr. Hopkins has come to Massillon after spending the summer as instructor in the Wooster university summer school. Miss Julia May Doxsee has been elected instructor in writing and penmanship. Miss Arletta Yost continues to be supervisor of the primary department. Miss Sarah Brannan will be substitute teacher. This comprises the list of special instructors. The list of regular teachers and their assignments are as follows:

High school—L. C. Hopkins, James Collier, the Misses Martha Mong, Ella Blanchard, Amelia Matthews, Mabel Rogers, Dessie Graybill, May Bowman, Grace McBride, Mary Hill, Mabel Hoch and Nettie Miller.

East street—A. B. Ooerlin, the Misses Susan Graybill, Mary Nill, Charlotte Smith, Ruth Housley, Emma McLaughlin, Luella Sibila and Nellie Evans.

Franklin—Manley Clark, the Misses Mary Frederick, Elizabeth Graves, Flora Crone and Lulu Simpson.

Oak Park—C. M. Smith, the Misses Emma Kratsch, George Williams, Laura Sharp, Helen Earnshaw, May Schnierle, Ella Buch and Lavina Marr.

Tremont—John Ellis, the Misses Viola Pepper, Jennie Kitt, Jane Ellis, Luella Territt, Maude Farrell, Sadie Sibson and Mrs. Christy Erwin.

West Main—Miss Clara Stover and Miss Clara Morris.

Cherry—Mrs. Clara Ralston and Miss Emelia Wheeler.

State—T. J. Teeples, the Misses Alice Young, Estella McMillan, Helen Smith, Mary Davis, Mary Crone and Ivy Sprankle.

The first named in each list is the principal of the building. The board will be handicapped somewhat for room for pupils at the opening of the schools but it is expected that the addition to the State street building will be ready for use by the holidays.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Legal Notice.

Louis N. Ley, Plaintiff, vs. August Menegay, Defendant.

Before L. M. Barrick, J. P., Canton Township Stark County, Ohio.

On the 11th day of August, 1905, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and eleven cents.
Canton, Ohio, August 15, 1905.
LOUIS N. LEY.

MUSE AND MATRIMONY

By T. SHERWOOD BOYD

Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure

"Do you know," remarked Gerald Goodsell, "I think I shall take to writing poetry."

Nettie Ainsworth gave a little laugh as she settled herself more comfortably in the big chair. "Who ever heard of a poet with a waist line larger than his chest measurement?" she teased.

"I say," he cried, "I'm not to blame because I'm—er—plump—am I?"

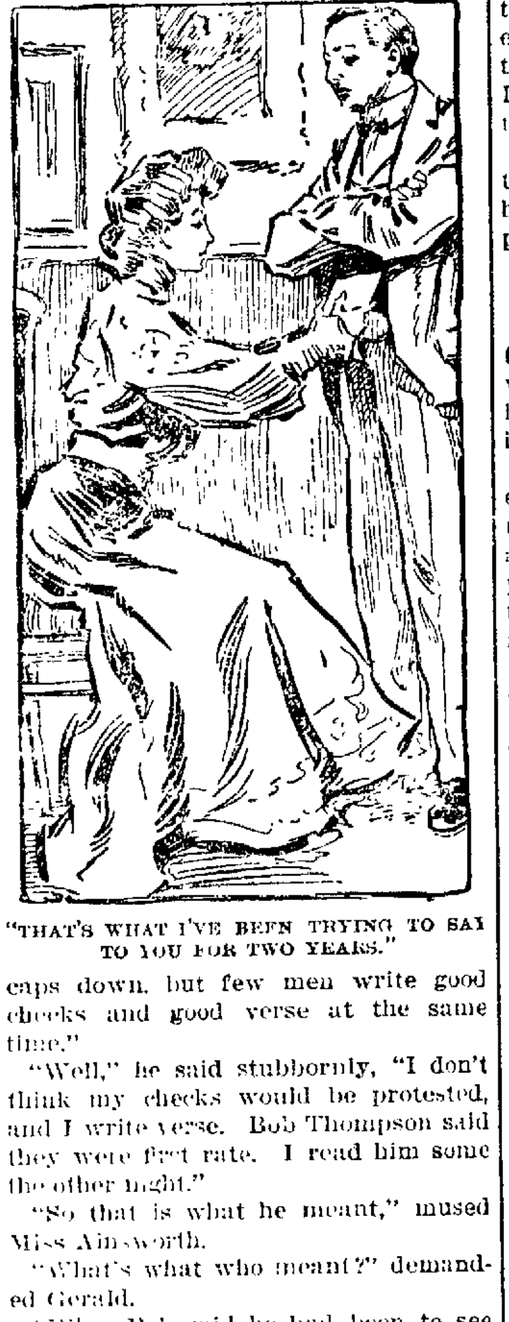
"You're not to blame, Gerry," she laughed, "but you cannot have indigestion and the fires of genius within you at the same time."

"But I have a splendid digestion," he persisted. "Four meals a day never feaze me."

"Poets," counseled Nettie, "never have regular meals. When they lead regular lives they cease to become geniuses."

"But that's all tommyrot," he declared loftily. "I can be a genius and have the comforts of life, can't I?"

"If you are a very great genius, Gerry, you may be able to live those handicaps down, but few men write good checks and good verse at the same time."



"THAT'S WHAT I'VE BEEN TRYING TO SAY TO YOU FOR TWO YEARS."

"Well," he said stubbornly, "I don't think my checks would be protested, and I write verse. Bob Thompson said they were first rate. I read him some the other night."

"So that is what he meant," mused Miss Ainsworth.

"What's what who meant?" demanded Gerald.

"Why, Bob said he had been to see you the other evening and had had one of the best laughs he has enjoyed in a long time," she explained.

"He told me they were good."

"No," explained Nettie. "I think you will find that he said they were great."

"It's the same thing."

"'Great' is a word capable of a wider latitude of definition," she reminded him. "Read me some of the verses."

"You'll laugh," he contended.

"No," she promised; "I'll be very good and quiet."

"Here's one I thought up last night," he began bashfully:

"My lady's eyes are blue and kind,
Her charms are charms of face and mind,
Her equal would be hard to find;
'Tis she I love most dearly.
My lady's face is pure and sweet,
My lady's hair is dainty, neat,
And trim her tiny little feet,
And she's an angel—nearly."

"I think that last line needs a little polishing," said Miss Ainsworth gravely. "The lady of the lines might object to being called a near angel."

"I say," cried Gerald in shocked tones, "you don't suppose I meant that, do you? That's poetic license—to make the rhyme, you know."

"Suppose you make it, 'And she's an angel, clearly?'" suggested Nettie. "That would be more polite."

Gerry's face brightened. "It's awfully good of you to suggest that," he said. "It's a whole lot better."

"Is there a second verse?" asked Nettie

"Not yet," admitted Gerry, coloring. "You see, the different verses should be alike in meter. Now, when I start a second verse it sounds different. I had a second verse to this. It goes:

"I never loved another girl
With half the tender passion
That keeps my head all in a whirl
In this unusual fashion
If she would only give her love
To one who loves her dearly,
I'd think the stars in heaven above
Like her eyes shone more clearly"

He paused expectantly. Miss Ainsworth admitted that the verses were scarcely of the same metrical measurement.

"I think," observed Gerry, "that I'll have the verse done in a booklet where there is only one verse to every other page and the rest of the paper is covered with pictures. Then, you see, it would not matter so much."

"You should be an inventor, Gerry," counseled Miss Ainsworth. "I think you are more ingenious than poetical."

"But I want to be a poet," he protested. "I've got such a lot of things that I dare not say to the girl herself. It's the only way to let them come out."

Nettie smiled. "Now it all comes out," she declared. "Who is the lady, Gerry?"

"I cannot tell you," said Goodsell, his face crimsoning. "You see, if I could get up the nerve to tell you her name I wouldn't have to write this stuff."

"Why don't you write her a proposal in rhyme?"

"Didn't I try?" he groaned. "I put in three weeks before St. Valentine's trying to find a rhyme for her name."

"Now," announced Miss Ainsworth triumphantly, "I know where one of my valentines came from."

"Rotten, wasn't it?" he asked despairingly.

"Well," she admitted, "you might have found a better rhyme for my name than 'let be.'"

"I worked four hours to get that," he asserted. "You try it and see how hard it is."

She went to the table and scribbled on the fly leaf of a book. Then she brought it to him.

Your name might be Eva or Grace
Or Agnes or Annie or Letty.
But it's not, and I'll make a brave race
For the love of the fair lady Nettie.

"See how easy it is?" she demanded as he looked up.

"I can do it myself now," he announced as he in turn moved toward the table. Presently he returned to the fireplace. "Read this, please," he said as he handed her the sheet. On the other side of the paper she read:

Her hair may be blond, black or red,
Her name may be Hettie or Letty,
But the girl I am anxious to wed
Is a brunette, and her name is Nettie.

"That's what I've been trying to say to you for most two years," he went on earnestly. "It may be bad verse, but I think I'll make a better husband than I will a poet. Say 'Yes,' dear," he urged.

And Nettie said, "Yes, dear," so softly that he had to kneel beside her, with his arms about her, to catch the whispered words

Locomotive Fielded Ball.

In the baseball annals of Texas, Baltimore county, is an incident which, whether an actual occurrence or not, has been repeated so often that it is invested with the force of fact.

On a hot Fourth of July back in the eighties, when the catcher held his position behind the bat without a mask and the pitcher knew of no curve or toe plate, there was a game of ball between the Texas Sluggers and the Timonium Little Potatoes, but Hard to Peel. The Sluggers had got in some good stick work early in the game, and the visitors were just feeling the big Texas pitcher. It was the fifth inning, and the Little Potatoes had two men on the bases, one on second and the other on first, when one of their home run hitters, who had been asleep until this moment, struck the ball. It cleared the entire field and would have fallen on the railroad track, but just at that moment a train came along, and the ball disappeared in the smokestack of the engine. The train was going at a lively speed up grade, and the force of the puffs ejected the ball. The momentum of the train carried it until it fell in the third baseman's hands, and a double play was the result. After much kicking from the Little Potatoes as to whether the play was fair the side was retired, as the double play made three hands out.—Baltimore Sun.

The Polite Burglars.

It is said that even the most gentlemanly of our burglars have much to learn from Japan in the way of politeness, if one may judge by a description of the manners of robbers in that country. Three men broke into a dyer's house while he was away, and one of them gently asked the wife how much money there was in the place. She answered that there was just a little in the house. The robber laughed and said:

"You are a good old woman, and we believe you. If you were poor we would not rob you at all. Now, we only want some money and this," placing his hand on a fine silk dress.

The old woman replied: "All my husband's money I can give you, but I beg you will not take that, for it does not belong to my husband and was confided to us only for dyeing. What is ours I can give, but I cannot give what belongs to another."

"That is quite right," approved the robber, and he immediately withdrew with his confederates.

The Planet Mars.

"I am certain Mars is inhabited," said Camille Flammarion, "and probably by people much more advanced than we are. The year in Mars is twice as long as ours—that is to say, it really consists of 730 days. The public at large does not really know the precision of some of our astronomical observations. Thus we know the length of the day in Mars by diurnal rotation to the one-thousandth part of a second, and from observations, which have now extended over 100 years, we find the length of the day on the planet is 24 hours 47 minutes 22 seconds. The climate of the Martians is very mild; there are no gales, while the atmosphere is very light, with scarcely any clouds. The inhabitants enjoy fine weather, the climate being dry and clear. We know the globe of Mars perfectly; in fact, far better than the earth."

The Word "Invention."

The old, general meaning of the word "invention" seems strange to modern eyes and ears. "Invention" signifies simply "finding," though the meaning of discovery has been specialized away from it in modern speech. Thus Hooker wrote of "that judicial method which seemeth best for the invention of truth." When Burton wrote of "the invention of a geometrical problem" he meant its solution. In the seventeenth century the circulation of the blood was described as "the best and most useful invention of this latter age," and in the eighteenth century Dr. Willis was referred to as "the first inventor of the nervous system."

THE FRIGATE BIRD.

It Has the Greatest Wing Power of Any Flying Animal.

It has been demonstrated that the wing area of different flying creatures varies from that forty-nine square feet per pound of weight in the gnat and five square feet in the swallow to half a square foot per pound of weight in the Australian crane. The frigate bird has the most wonderful wing power of any of the flying animals, being able to cut the air at the rate of 100 miles an hour and live continually on the wing day and night for a week or ten days. Ornithologists of note even give it as their opinion that a healthy individual of this species would be equal to the task of making a trip around the world without once closing its wings in rest. It is also claimed that some species can remain motionless in the air for hours without flapping their wings. That they can exert three times the horsepower per pound of weight that a man can and about the same amount more than a horse. It is, without question, a fact that birds in general can exert physical energy that is without parallel in nature. It is generally supposed that birds are lighter, bulk for bulk, than other animals, but repeated experiments have proved that there are no grounds upon which to base such an opinion.

HOSPITABLE FOLKS.

One Never Beholds a Small Dining Table In Brazil.

The Brazilians are a most hospitable people. Although they have large families, they take in all their stray, unfortunate relatives. It is not unusual to find households of twenty-four persons or more. Ofttimes the host and hostess have no children, and the family is made up of sisters and cousins and relatives-in-law. One never sees a small dining table in Brazil. It is always a very long board in a very large room. When it is not to be all occupied the cloth is spread only at one end. No effort is made at artistic effects. Rigid rules for table deportment are not observed. You will not gain the frowning enmity of your hostess if you splash her table linen with wine. If she notices it at all she will think good naturedly that these things cannot be helped.

Bread comes by the yard to eat with coffee in the morning. The midday breakfast is begun with salad and ends with guayaba jelly, cheese and a delicious little cup of black coffee.

Dinner is a repetition of breakfast in dishes and in order of serving, excepting that soup is substituted for salad at the beginning and more desserts are offered.

The Way of It.

"Who is that sprightly girl over there?"

"That's Miss Jones, who took part in the amateur theatricals last night."

"And who are these nineteen tired looking women near her?"

"Those are her mother, sisters, aunts and cousins who helped her to get ready!"

FLOUTED FOREIGNER FIRES INTO CROWD OF DANCERS.

New York, Sept. 6.—Enraged because none of the young women in a dancing pavilion at South Beach, Statan Island, would dance with him, but preferred the soldiers from Fort Wadsworth, an unknown Italian challenged any soldier in the pavilion to fight. One of the soldiers accepted the challenge and with the Italian started to leave the hall, when the latter fired into teh crowd of dancers. One bullet struck Edward Carson of Staten Island in the forehead, inflicting a wound which will cause death. Another man was wounded in the thigh. The Italian escaped

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and believed to be the coming clover and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in Southwest. Splendid stock country — ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LaBEAUME G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	24
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	22
New Cabbage, per head	5-10
Lettuce, per lb	12
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	75

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	18-20
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	18
Chickens, spring, dressed	..
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Old Wheat	78
New Wheat	78
Oats	32-33
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	72
Straw, per hundred	56
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$7-$8

Excursion Fares to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 15th, 16th and 17th, excursion tickets to Philadelphia, account meeting Odd Fellows, Patriarchs Militant and Sovereign Grand Lodge, will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines. For full particulars regarding fares, time of trains, return limit, etc, apply to local ticket agent of those lines.

St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct 3 and 17.

Write for St. Francis Valley booklet.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

THE OLDEST AND BEST INSTITUTION FOR OBTAINING A BUSINESS EDUCATION. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN FOR THE ACTIVE DUTIES OF LIFE. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

Duff

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non of the Estate of George H. Taylor, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 22nd day of August, 1905.
ROBERT H. DAY,
Administrator de bonis non.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness

To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J B. Schrader
41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

FARMERS OF STARK COUNTY!

We wish to announce that

The Massillon City Mills

Is now open for business and ready to receive your wheat, for which we will pay the Highest Cash Price.

For the week ending September 9th, 1905, our price is *80 cents.*

The Hicks Brown Milling Co. M. Neal, Supt.

Lyon's Candies
Fresh Shipment.

LYON'S CHOCOLAT CREMES
NEW YORK · CHICAGO

Chocolates, Marshmallows, Creme de Menthe, Bon Bons, Chocolate Almonds.

Rider & Snyder,
DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.